



STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. RAMAGE, M.A. (Admin.), M.D.

For the Years 1946, 1947 and 1948

STOKE-ON-TRENT
PRINTED BY C. H. VYSE LTD.,
Milton House, Gas Street,
1950



STATIONARY ENGINEERING

REPORT


ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

OF THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1900

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STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Report for 1946, 1947 and 1948 of Medical Officer of Health

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

This combined report for the years 1946 to 1948 is issued later than has ever occurred relatively since the inception of the Department and, while this is much regretted, it is due to the diversion of attention of those members of the staff responsible for the inauguration of the new schemes under the National Health Service Act, 1946. These changes are referred to below, and it will be appreciated that they require the attention of the same members of the staff as do these Annual Reports.

It was during 1946 that Dr. W. D. Carruthers retired after 26 years of service to the County. He was appointed in 1920 as Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and became County Medical Officer of Health in 1922. The years which followed were those in which the greatest expansion of Public Health duties occurred—those of the County in particular—because the legislation which had been postponed on account of the 1914-18 war was rapidly enacted after its termination. Then followed the important 1929 Local Government Act and the 1936 Midwives Act and Public Health Act, to name only the outstanding legislation affecting public health. All these advances required careful introduction, and the far-sighted schemes then introduced by Dr. Carruthers resulted in a Public Health service in Staffordshire which would stand favourable comparison with the other counties in the country. It may be said that from his point of view his retirement came at a fortunate time, when many of the schemes which he had laboured to introduce were transferred from the County Council to other bodies, but the latter, and the public in general, continued to have the benefit of the sound administrative advice which he gave.

It is some advantage to combine three years in one report in that comparison of the various rates is easy, yet it should be borne in mind that three years is in nearly all cases too short a period for differences in the figures to be significant.

The various death-rates have continued to fall, with two exceptions. One is that for pulmonary tuberculosis in the combined rural districts, which shows a steady rise since 1945 : it will also be observed that this remark applies to the incidence of tuberculosis of all forms throughout the County for the same period. In view of similar changes in other parts of the country this must be regarded as significant and is probably associated with the continued overcrowding of houses. Secondly, though the percentage of deaths occurring under 45 is again lower, the rate due to cancer shows a further rise. It is debatable how far this is due to improvements in diagnosis or to an actual increase in incidence.

The reduction in the death-rates due to child bearing is particularly welcome and, in respect of puerperal pyrexia, reflects the efficiency of the new drugs now available for the treatment of these conditions. The 1946 and 1947 rates (1.2) were the lowest recorded in the County and equal to the general rate for England and Wales. The year 1948 showed a slight rise.

The infant mortality rate is slightly higher for the County than for England and Wales, which is to be expected from previous experience, but is the lowest recorded. It is noteworthy that the rate for the urban areas is higher than the rural areas within the County, and is a measure of the poorer environmental conditions under which the population in the former areas dwell. Premature births and ante-natal abnormalities are now much the larger factors in causing infant deaths, though the table on page 80 shows that there has been a fall even in the deaths due to these causes.

The incidence of infectious diseases was, in general, satisfactory, though certain points require comment. First, attention must be drawn to the marked and very satisfactory fall in the case-rate and death-rate for diphtheria. This is the fruits of the campaign for immunisation which was started in the early years of the war and has been steadily pressed since.

The results of Public Health measures can usually be calculated only over long periods, but here is a striking demonstration of the great value of Public Health work over a short period and is of greater value to the nation than many curative advances which catch the public eye.

There has been a number of requests for the provision of combined diphtheria and whooping cough vaccine injections, but so far, on the advice of the specialists in this work, this has not been agreed, and it is of interest to note that the incidence of whooping cough in the County is lower than the rate for England and Wales during the period under review.

Less satisfactory to report is the outbreak of poliomyelitis and smallpox during 1947. The former was part of a general increased incidence throughout the country, sharing the same ill-defined causes, and special hospital accommodation was then arranged to meet the need.

The outbreak of smallpox, which occurred mainly at Bilston, was introduced by a soldier returning from India. It was one of the earliest occasions in the County in which the onset of the outbreak was determined by laboratory means, which were then newly available. Thirty-two cases were notified, of whom 6 died. The County Health Department took an active part in the control of the outbreak, seconding medical, sanitary and nursing staff, for the purpose in the area.

Comment was made in the introduction to the 1945 report on the subject of cleanliness of milk, and the figures in this report show that a quarter of the undesignated milks failed the cleanliness test. The samples

of designated milk were 90% clean, which, while not completely satisfactory, shows what improved conditions of production will achieve. It will be noted in this connection that there are now only 4 undesignated milk suppliers to schools, and also that the number of "Tuberculin Tested" supplies to the latter was doubled to 12.

No noteworthy changes occurred in the Maternity and Child Welfare schemes referred to, and those due to the 1946 National Health Service Act are mentioned below. The principle feature was, unfortunately, the drop in the visits paid to homes by the Health Visitors. This was the result of difficulties in maintaining staff, which still continues. As one means of reducing this loss, the Health Committee agreed to provide training for the Health Visitors' Certificate of suitable nurses, and during the three years this has added 12 to the staff. Now the scheme is established it is expected to train 6 Health Visitors each year.

Much the same remarks are applicable as regards the midwifery service, though only at the time of writing are arrangements being made to train nurses for the State Certified Examination. In this connection attention must be drawn to the marked increase in the number of babies fed artificially, which is greatly to be deplored for reasons too well known to require emphasis here.

The reduction in the number of unmarried mothers dealt with by the Lichfield Diocesan Association, on behalf of the County Council, is marked and, if maintained, will necessitate revision of the present scheme.

There has been great difficulty in maintaining the dental scheme efficiently due to the introduction of the National Health Service Act, which provided much more attractive conditions for Dental Surgeons in general practice. It has been possible to maintain the service for the priority classes, *i.e.*, expectant and nursing mothers, children under 5 and school children, and full use has been made of this important service. Practically 100% acceptance of treatment by expectant and nursing mothers was recorded. The work of the Dental Laboratory has also been maintained, and an increasing proportion of the work is devoted to making orthodontic appliances. Advances have also been made in the provision of general anæsthetic and dental X-ray service, and the equipment of many of the Dental Clinics has been much improved. The larger part of the time of the Dental Surgeons is devoted to the school population, but the service afforded to them is unhappily much reduced.

The administration of the Mental Services is now the duty of the Health Committee, and the latter is able to accept responsibility for a wider range of duties since the inception of the National Health Service Act by virtue of the extended duties for the provision of Care and After-Care. The County has been fortunate in inheriting a scheme well founded by the Staffordshire Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare. The provision of the domiciliary services, which have been extended since the larger part of the work was taken over by the County in 1940, may be described as satisfactory. Improvement in premises and equipment are required and there is not yet sufficient provision for psychiatric

investigation and care. It would not be expected that the statistics would show any great fluctuation, and the principle feature of the service has been the lack of sufficient institutional accommodation. It is likely that the difficulty in taking useful action has discouraged the notification of suitable cases to the Local Authority, and when this position improves the number will mount.

The work undertaken in respect of the Food and Drugs Act has been reviewed, and the number of samples taken increased. This, and the more complicated quantitative examination required under recent regulations of the Minister, have resulted in a review of the work of the Chemical Laboratory. New apparatus has been purchased and the Laboratory re-arranged for better accommodation. The staff also has necessarily been increased. The number of samples in 1948 has increased by 1,420 over the 1946 figures—in particular in respect of milk samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, "Appeal to Cow" samples, River Waters and samples received from outside Authorities.

It is satisfactory to note the decline in the incidence of Venereal Disease—although one would like to attribute this to other causes, it is probably due to the gradual return to peace-time conditions. Although the treatment of these complaints has been much simplified in recent years, the incidence is still a matter of importance for the diseases are easily transmittible both to others and to the unborn babies. Vigilance in the following up of contacts thus becomes of greater importance as the public tend to treat the illnesses as trivial.

It is necessary to refer to the changes in legislation affecting the Department which have become operative since the last report was issued, although these matters are now common knowledge.

The 1946 National Health Service Act became operative on the 5th July, 1948, and on that date the County Council ceased to administer the Standon Hall Orthopædic Hospital, 6 Maternity Units and the Venereal Diseases Clinics. Similarly, the schemes for the provision of consultants and hospital accommodation in cases of difficult confinements, puerperal pyrexia etc., ceased, as did the venereal diseases treatment scheme. The duty of advising the then Public Assistance Committee on their hospital provision ended. Although the County Council is no longer responsible for hospital and maternity home provision, this provision does influence the public health—particularly Isolation Hospitals—and it will be the duty of the Health Committee to comment on this provision at appropriate times and to urge action if considered necessary.

Under the provisions of the Act, the County Council's duties regarding Maternity and Child Welfare, Care and After-Care, Prevention of Diseases and Provision of Home Helps were extended. A new duty imposed was the provision of an Ambulance Service and the administration of the Mental Service was transferred to the Health Committee. The provision of Health Centres is provided for under Section 21 of the Act, but, owing to economic conditions, the Minister considered that action for the time being in respect of these should be limited to the seeking of sites.

The details of these changes are mentioned in part in this report the full approved schemes having been published and, in accordance with the Act, the opinions of all concerned sought.

The transference of Maternity and Child Welfare powers to the Local Health Authority, *i.e.*, the County Council, affected the Municipal Boroughs of Bilston, Newcastle, Rowley Regis, Stafford, Tipton and Wednesbury, and the Urban Districts of Cannock and Coseley, and on considering this matter the Health Committee decided that it was desirable to divide the whole of the County into nine areas for the administration of day to day matters concerning this and the other services provided under Part III of the Act. This scheme is now in operation, and its initiation, concurrently with the preparation of provisions of the Act proper, contributed to the late appearance of this report.

It would be an unpardonable omission to conclude the introduction to this report without recording the extraordinary diligent work and much overtime endured by the clerical staff of the Department during the last few years. It was not possible to recruit staff with the intimate knowledge necessary to deal with the many fundamental changes which have taken place, and the work has really been done in addition to the routine work. No Health Office of comparable size has a smaller staff, and the Committee can be assured that they are very well served by a staff devoted to their work.

In the notes to the last report issued, high hopes were expressed that, after a period of marking time, the Committee would be able to improve the scope and extent of its work in the near future. Unhappily, that time has been postponed. This is the result largely of the changed economic conditions and, as a secondary effect, the inception of the National Health Service Act. The latter has reduced the clinical activities of the department, and the salaries and prospects offered in other branches of the service have together greatly reduced the attraction of new candidates into the preventative service. One cannot avoid the grave conclusion that the standard of provision of these services will decline, with far reaching effects on the public health. The evidence of the past—the recent past included—shows without doubt the paramount importance of the preventative services, and it is to be hoped that they will not be allowed to deteriorate to such a point that the benefits gained by the public are endangered.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Administrative County	(acres)	685,503
Estimated Civilian Population of Area (primarily for calcula- tion of Death-rates or incidence of Notifiable Diseases) ...	1946 1947 1948	795,330 812,170 828,930
Rateable Value at 1st April (General County Purposes) ...	£3,475,858 £3,527,040 £3,489,002	
Estimated net product of a penny rate (General County Purposes)	1946-47 1947-48 1948-49	£13,607 £13,864 £13,638

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

				1946	1947	1948
Live Births,	Legitimate	{ Male ... ..	...	7,710	8,515	7,636
		{ Female ... ..	...	7,199	8,057	7,366
		{ Total ... ..	...	14,909	16,572	15,002
	Illegitimate	{ Male ... ..	...	374	294	288
		{ Female ... ..	...	355	323	291
		{ Total ... ..	...	729	617	579
	Totals	{ Male ... ..	...	8,084	8,809	7,924
		{ Female ... ..	...	7,554	8,380	7,657
		{ Total ... ..	...	15,638	17,189	15,581
		{ Birth-rate (per 1,000 of popula- tion) ... ..	...	19.7	21.2	18.8
Still-births,	Legitimate	{ Male ... ..	...	210	243	214
		{ Female ... ..	...	208	192	186
		{ Total ... ..	...	418	435	400
	Illegitimate	{ Male ... ..	...	18	10	14
		{ Female ... ..	...	14	12	13
		{ Total ... ..	...	32	22	27
	Total	{ Male ... ..	...	228	253	228
		{ Female ... ..	...	222	204	199
		{ Total ... ..	...	450	457	427
		{ Rate (per 1,000 total births) ...	...	28.0	25.9	26.7
Deaths	{	Male ... ..	...	4,385	4,657	4,275
		Female ... ..	...	3,934	4,090	3,717
		Total ... ..	...	8,319	8,747	7,992
		Death-rate ... ..	...	10.5	10.8	9.6

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—	1946	1947	1948
Puerperal and Post-abortion sepsis ...	6	5	2
Rate per 1,000 total births	0.4	0.3	0.1
Other Maternal Causes	14	17	21
Rate per 1,000 total births	0.9	1.0	1.3
Total deaths	20	22	23
Rate per 1,000 total births	1.2	1.2	1.4
Death Rates of Infants under one year of age :—			
All infants per 1,000 live births ...	48	41	39
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	46	40	38
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	75	62	57
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	1,167	1,273	1,240
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2	29	6
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	22	14	21
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	51	69	57

AREA AND POPULATION.

Since 1934 there has been no alteration in the area of the Administrative County.

The estimated populations have been supplied by the Registrar-General and are primarily given for the calculation of death-rates and the incidence of notifiable diseases amongst civilians, non-civilian deaths and notifications having been excluded from the statistics. Estimates of the numbers and distribution of the non-civilian population are not available and the birth-rates are based on the civilian populations of 1946, 1947 and 1948 as used for death-rates.

In the Report for 1939 alterations in the allocation of births and deaths were briefly described.

Until 1940 Areal Comparability Factors supplied by the Registrar-General enabled local death-rates to be adjusted for comparison with the crude death-rate of the country as a whole or with the similarly adjusted rate of any other local area. Since then, however, the variety and magnitude of local population movements, and during the war years the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths, have together combined to frustrate the attempt to secure such comparability, and it has still not yet been possible to re-introduce Areal Comparability Factors.

The estimated population and rates for each District are shown in the tables at the end of the Report.

In the following table the census population of the Administrative County for 1931, and the estimated civilian population for the three years covered by this Report, are set forth :—

	Census, 1931	Estimated Population		
		1946	1947	1948
Urban	490,632	* 600,530	* 613,110	* 626,310
Rural	212,622	* 194,800	* 199,060	* 202,620
Totals	† 703,254	795,330	812,170	828,930

*The increase in the population of the Urban Districts, and the decrease in that of the Rural Districts, is due to the changes in Sanitary Districts and boundaries which took place on the 1st April, 1934, under the Staffordshire Review Order, 1934.

†The census population of the Administrative County as constituted at the 31st December in each of the three years is less than this figure by 2,902. The estimated population in the portion of the County area transferred to the County Borough of Wolverhampton on the 1st April, 1933, was 5,419, but this decrease was partly neutralised by the fact that on the 1st April, 1932, a portion of the County of Warwick, with an estimated population of 2,517, was added to the Administrative County.

BIRTHS.

The live births registered in the Administrative County for birth-rate purposes were :—

	1946	1947	1948
Urban Districts	12,044	13,236	12,080
Rural Districts	3,594	3,953	3,501
Total	15,638	17,189	15,581

Stillbirths.—The number registered during the three years was as follows :—

	1946	1947	1948
Urban Districts	370	355	328
Rural Districts	80	102	99
Total	450	457	427

Stillbirth rates per 1,000 of the population for the combined Urban and Rural Districts were 0.57, 0.56 and 0.52 respectively. During the same years the rates for England and Wales were 0.53, 0.50 and 0.42 respectively.

DISTRICTS		LIVE BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION																
		5 yrs 1889- 1893	5 yrs 1894- 1898	5 yrs 1899- 1903	5 yrs 1904- 1908	5 yrs 1909- 1913	5 yrs 1914- 1918	5 yrs 1919- 1923	5 yrs 1924- 1928	5 yrs 1929- 1933	5 yrs 1934- 1938	5 yrs 1939- 1943	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Staffordshire	Combined Urban and Rural	... 33.6	33.2	32.5	30.3	27.8	24.0	24.1	20.2	17.6	17.1	18.3	20.0	20.8	19.0	19.7	21.2	18.8
	Urban	... 35.5	34.7	33.6	31.5	29.2	25.0	25.0	20.7	18.1	17.5	18.9	20.6	21.4	19.5	20.1	21.6	19.3
	Rural	... 30.2	30.5	30.2	27.0	24.4	21.6	22.0	19.0	16.6	15.7	16.7	18.0	19.1	17.7	18.4	19.9	17.3
England and Wales		30.8	29.7	28.7	26.9	24.5	20.4	21.3	17.8	15.6	14.9	15.2	16.5	17.6	16.1	19.1	20.5	17.9
Large Towns in England		31.5	30.7	29.7	27.8	25.2	*20.9	22.0	18.2	15.8	14.9	16.3	18.6	20.3	19.1	22.2	23.3	20.0

* 4 years.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths in the Administrative County during the three years were as follows :—

			1946	1947	1948
Urban Districts	...	...	6,286	6,672	6,006
Rural Districts	...	...	2,033	2,075	1,986
Total	...	...	8,319	8,747	7,992

DISTRICTS			DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION																
			5 yrs 1889- 1893	5 yrs 1894- 1898	5 yrs 1899- 1903	5 yrs 1904- 1908	5 yrs 1909- 1913	5 yrs 1914- 1918	5 yrs 1919- 1923	5 yrs 1924- 1928	5 yrs 1929- 1933	5 yrs 1934- 1938	5 yrs 1939- 1943	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Staffordshire	{	Combined Urban and Rural ...	18.1	16.9	16.1	14.6	14.1	15.0	12.3	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.0	10.3	11.0	10.5	10.8	9.6
		Urban ...	18.9	17.5	16.6	15.1	14.7	15.5	12.6	11.5	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.3	11.0	10.5	10.8	9.6
		Rural ...	16.8	15.7	15.1	13.4	12.7	13.8	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.2	11.3	10.4	10.4	9.8
England and Wales			19.1	17.4	16.9	15.3	13.9	15.2	12.5	12.0	12.3	11.9	12.6	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.5	12.0	10.8
Large Towns			21.0	19.0	18.2	15.8	14.3	15.5	12.6	12.0	12.3	12.0	14.0	14.2	13.7	13.5	12.7	13.0	11.6
Smaller Towns			17.6	15.9	15.7	14.9	13.6	14.1	11.5	11.0	11.2	11.4	12.4	12.7	12.4	12.3	11.7	11.9	10.7

In the following table I have shown the *chief* causes of death for the last ten years. The numbers given for 1946, 1947 and 1948 are 72.8, 73.1 and 73.4 per cent. respectively of the total deaths.

TABLE SHOWING CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
*Zymotic Diseases	193	178	218	187	188	157	131	89	134	95
Influenza	166	207	189	69	263	83	72	113	66	39
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	368	348	402	373	373	349	367	351	341	380
Tuberculosis, other forms	75	74	121	92	75	72	78	63	69	52
Cancer	1046	1096	1095	1183	1128	1151	1210	1167	1273	1240
†Cerebral Hæmorrhage	492	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	—	808	799	756	818	789	842	859	925	808
Heart Disease	2246	2024	1889	1752	1898	1845	2003	2083	2237	2093
Bronchitis	273	797	631	439	575	451	602	517	584	505
Pneumonia	403	474	514	387	423	350	374	342	353	281
Premature Birth	—	217	224	237	212	237	160	193	156	166
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	466	231	243	234	210	242	218	280	253	211

*Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, Measles, Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Diarrhœa.
† Change of Classification.

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

The following tables give the mortality from various causes in different age groups in the Administrative County during 1946, 1947 and 1948 :—

1946		Age at Death						
Causes of Death		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	TOTAL
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	3	2	2	2	—	11
3.	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
4.	Whooping Cough ...	9	12	1	—	—	—	22
5.	Diphtheria ...	1	6	2	1	1	—	11
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	—	4	2	225	101	19	351
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	6	21	9	15	10	2	63
8.	Syphilitic Diseases ...	1	—	—	3	13	10	27
9.	Influenza ...	4	1	—	8	42	58	113
10.	Measles ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
13.	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Œsophagus (M) Uterus (F) ...	—	—	—	10	45	69	124
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	13	84	139	236
15.	Cancer of Breast ...	—	—	—	15	64	41	120
16.	Cancer of all other sites ...	1	3	2	69	240	372	687
17.	Diabetes ...	—	—	—	1	20	46	67
18.	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	1	—	1	19	206	632	859
19.	Heart Disease ...	—	1	3	99	427	1553	2083
20.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	—	—	—	11	36	174	221
21.	Bronchitis ...	32	4	—	28	141	312	517
22.	Pneumonia ...	121	32	3	21	68	97	342
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases ...	4	—	3	19	38	34	98
24.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	—	—	—	8	34	23	65
25.	Diarrhœa under 2 years ...	48	3	—	—	—	—	51
26.	Appendicitis ...	—	2	—	7	6	5	20
27.	Other Digestive Diseases ...	10	3	6	19	45	90	173
28.	Nephritis ...	—	—	4	38	57	94	193
29.	Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis ...	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
30.	Other Maternal Causes ...	—	—	—	14	—	—	14
31.	Premature Birth ...	193	—	—	—	—	—	193
32.	Congenital Malformations; Birth In- juries; Infantile Diseases ...	258	7	3	8	4	—	280
33.	Suicide ...	—	—	—	18	39	21	78
34.	Road Traffic Accidents ...	—	10	8	33	16	13	80
35.	Other Violent Causes ...	17	14	17	29	28	72	177
36.	All other causes ...	36	16	21	92	109	750	1024
TOTALS ...		745	143	88	834	1879	4630	8319

1947	Causes of Death	Age at Death						TOTAL
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	3	5	2	3	—	17
3.	Scarlet Fever	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
4.	Whooping Cough	9	4	1	—	—	—	14
5.	Diphtheria	1	5	6	1	—	—	13
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	2	2	7	212	94	24	341
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	5	22	12	24	6	—	69
8.	Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	1	—	6	11	18
9.	Influenza	4	1	—	5	24	32	66
10.	Measles	10	13	6	—	—	—	29
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	3	1	8	—	—	12
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis ...	—	—	1	2	3	1	7
13.	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Œsophagus (M) Uterus (F)	—	—	—	7	39	69	115
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	16	90	119	225
15.	Cancer of Breast	—	—	—	16	57	51	124
16.	Cancer of all other sites	—	3	6	73	321	406	809
17.	Diabetes	—	—	—	9	20	49	78
18.	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	1	1	—	20	226	677	925
19.	Heart Disease	—	1	4	82	492	1658	2237
20.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	—	—	—	4	47	193	244
21.	Bronchitis	28	3	1	16	147	389	584
22.	Pneumonia	125	22	4	26	69	107	353
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	—	1	2	13	40	49	105
24.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	—	—	—	11	42	26	79
25.	Diarrhœa under 2 years	66	3	—	—	—	—	69
26.	Appendicitis	—	4	1	3	6	7	21
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	13	6	4	16	45	78	162
28.	Nephritis	—	—	5	29	60	98	192
29.	Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
30.	Other Maternal Causes	—	—	—	17	—	—	17
31.	Premature Birth	156	—	—	—	—	—	156
32.	Congenital Malformations; Birth In- juries; Infantile Diseases ...	233	5	4	9	2	—	253
33.	Suicide	—	—	—	29	30	22	81
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	—	14	15	25	22	15	91
35.	Other Violent Causes	19	10	17	39	31	74	190
36.	All other causes	28	19	16	84	123	773	1043
TOTALS		705	147	119	803	2045	4928	8747

1948	Causes of Death	Age at Death						TOTAL
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	1	—	1	—	5
3.	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	10	11	—	—	—	—	21
5.	Diphtheria	—	1	9	—	—	—	10
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	2	5	5	230	112	26	380
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	14	10	20	4	1	52
8.	Syphilitic Diseases	4	—	—	3	5	1	13
9.	Influenza	5	3	—	6	8	17	39
10.	Measles	2	4	—	—	—	—	6
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
13.	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Œsophagus (M) Uterus (F)	—	—	—	2	35	65	102
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	9	101	134	244
15.	Cancer of Breast	—	—	—	20	52	53	125
16.	Cancer of all other sites	1	3	4	66	296	399	769
17.	Diabetes	—	—	—	3	17	38	58
18.	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	1	1	—	17	172	610	801
19.	Heart Disease	1	—	7	85	467	1533	2093
20.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	—	—	1	10	60	173	244
21.	Bronchitis	20	2	—	25	129	329	505
22.	Pneumonia	94	11	1	23	41	111	281
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	4	1	1	12	29	50	97
24.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	—	—	—	8	32	20	60
25.	Diarrhœa under 2 years	52	5	—	—	—	—	57
26.	Appendicitis	—	2	4	3	6	3	18
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	4	3	2	18	42	82	151
28.	Nephritis	—	1	2	35	47	95	180
29.	Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
30.	Other Maternal Causes	—	—	—	21	—	—	21
31.	Premature Birth	166	—	—	—	—	—	166
32.	Congenital Malformations; Birth In- juries; Infantile Diseases ...	182	8	5	10	6	—	211
33.	Suicide	—	—	—	29	41	20	90
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	—	8	4	29	16	10	67
35.	Other Violent Causes	27	13	17	40	32	69	198
36.	All other causes	28	15	15	71	104	687	920
TOTALS		609	113	88	800	1856	4526	7992

The following table has been prepared covering the last 29 years, in which the percentage of deaths under 45 years of age is worked out in relation to the total deaths at all ages, and in the table the sexes are divided. Speaking generally, in 1946, 21.8 per cent. of all deaths occurred under the age of 45, in 1947 the percentage was 20.3, and in 1948, 20.1.

DEATHS UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE—MALE AND FEMALE—SHEWING
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS (ALL AGES).

YEAR	MALE			FEMALE		
	Deaths all ages	Deaths under 45	% of Total	Deaths all ages	Deaths under 45	% of Total
1920	4626	2295	49.61	4084	1935	47.38
1921	4545	2120	46.64	3985	1759	44.14
1922	4534	1943	42.58	4191	1793	42.78
1923	4197	1816	43.27	3788	1556	41.08
1924	4332	1795	41.43	3906	1520	38.91
1925	4556	1919	42.12	4161	1724	41.43
1926	4148	1658	39.97	3808	1441	37.84
1927	4458	1766	39.61	4082	1564	38.31
1928	3965	1449	36.54	3563	1180	33.12
1929	4813	1827	37.96	4293	1453	33.84
1930	4100	1473	35.92	3672	1211	32.98
1931	4376	1472	33.64	3933	1272	32.34
1932	4190	1425	34.01	3824	1174	30.70
1933	4213	1415	33.59	3900	1207	30.95
1934	4105	1261	30.72	3655	1054	28.84
1935	4284	1354	31.61	3802	1159	30.48
1936	4203	1266	30.12	4022	1100	27.35
1937	4793	1484	30.96	4075	1041	25.55
1938	4497	1296	28.82	3915	1065	27.20
1939	4498	1223	27.19	4038	973	24.10
1940	4899	1315	26.84	4246	1069	25.18
1941	4882	1436	29.41	4110	1086	26.42
1942	4257	1150	27.01	3742	970	25.92
1943	4403	1090	24.76	4112	1004	24.42
1944	4136	1069	25.85	3800	889	23.39
1945	4356	1002	23.00	4133	921	22.28
1946	4385	1006	22.94	3934	804	20.44
1947	4657	988	21.22	4090	786	19.22
1948	4275	895	20.94	3717	715	19.24

COUNTY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Dr. J. L. Edwards, the County Bacteriologist and Pathologist, reported that during 1946, 108,725 investigations were conducted at the County Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory. Of these, 62,693 were of a general bacteriological and serological nature, 6,452 in respect of biochemical and pathological investigations, and 39,580 were for the diagnosis of venereal diseases and tests for cure. The total numbers of investigations made in 1945 and 1944 were 106,778 and 115,034 respectively.

The general bacteriological and serological work was for the most part from the Administrative County, but of the milk examinations, 1,190 were undertaken for the City of Stoke-on-Trent.

The tests for venereal diseases were from patients resident in the following areas :—

Administrative County (General) ...	...	...	13,543
„ „ (Emergency Hospitals) ...			272
Members of H.M. Forces ...	...	...	356
City of Stoke-on-Trent ...	...	...	14,292
County Borough of Dudley ...	...	...	3,354
County Borough of Walsall ...	...	...	2,441
Kesteven Division of Lincolnshire ...	...	...	1,213
County of Nottingham ...	...	...	2,422
County of Worcester ...	...	...	831
Other areas outside the Administrative County ...			856
			<hr/> 39,580 <hr/>

The details of the general bacteriological and serological work are as follows :—

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Totals
Water Examinations ...	123	112	106	130	471
Milk Examinations ...	4,165	4,869	5,189	5,133	19,356
Ice Cream ...	24	82	345	76	527
Diphtheria ...	3,971	3,751	2,697	2,913	13,332
Tuberculosis ...	2,008	1,731	1,437	1,294	6,470
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	2	1	2	6
Streptococcal Infections ...	958	910	809	833	3,510
Ringworm ...	23	26	1	2	52
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	144	106	2,919	417	3,586
Brucella Infections (Human)	61	24	118	44	247
Dysentery (all types) ...	421	351	293	209	1,274
Food Poisoning ...	97	64	263	136	560
Typhus ...	51	3	4	—	58
Veterinary Work (other than Milk, including Research)	1,743	1,485	2,346	2,616	8,190
Medico-Legal Work ...	—	—	—	12	12
Other Examinations ...	1,317	1,307	1,093	1,325	5,042
TOTALS ...	15,017	14,823	17,621	15,142	62,693

The 19,356 "Milk Examinations" were constituted as follows :—

Cleanliness and Phosphatase Tests	...	...	16,021
Biological Tests	...	...	3,283
Investigations for Brucella infections	...	...	9
Cultures for streptococci, etc.	...	...	18
Examinations of washings from churns	...	...	12
Direct films for acid-fast bacilli	...	...	13
			<hr/>
			19,356
			<hr/>

As regards the biological, cleanliness and Phosphatase examinations, the purposes of the tests are shown in the accompanying table, and it will be specially noted that 1 sample of "Pasteurised" milk, 10 of "Accredited" and 2 of "Tuberculin Tested" gave positive biological reactions for tuberculosis.

	* Methylene Blue and/or Coli ; Phosphatase and Methylene Blue			Biological Tests			Total
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Total	Nega- tive	Posi- tive	Total	
For "Accredited" Standard and Licence ...	8,464	1,890	10,354	93	10	103	10,457
For "Tuberculin Tested" Standard and Licence ...	535	88	623	216	2	218	841
For "Tuberculin Tested" (Pasteur- ised) Standard ...	66	2	68	3	—	3	71
For "Pasteurised" Standard ...	331	48	379	20	1	21	400
Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ...	2,096	646	2,742	1,535	97	1,632	4,374
School Milks ...	147	18	165	88	4	92	257
Submitted by farmers, retailers and others, for their own informa- tion ...	2	—	2	1	—	1	3
Submitted by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under Tuberculosis Order, 1938 ...	—	—	—	1,018	176	1,194	1,194
TOTALS ...	11,641	2,692	14,333	2,974	290	3,264	17,597

* The above figures represent the number of samples examined.

The following tests were involved :—

Coli	662
Methylene Blue	14,329
Phosphatase	1,030
	<hr/>
	16,021
	<hr/>

The particulars of the pathological and biochemical investigations were as follows :—

PATHOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL WORK CONDUCTED DURING THE YEAR 1946.

Gastric Contents.

Fractional Test Meals	558
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Blood.

Estimation of Urea	380
„ „ Glucose	168
„ „ Hæmoglobin	940
R.B.C. Count	934
Leucocyte Count	974
Differential Leucocyte Count	975
Wintrobe's Volume Index	168
Icterus Index	166
Reticulocytes	171
Platelet Count	5
Van Den Bergh Reaction	17
Sedimentation Rate	18
Fragility of R.B.C.'s	5
Estimation of Calcium	12
„ „ Sodium... ..	2
„ „ Phosphorus	3
„ „ Phosphatse	2
„ „ Uric Acid	3
„ „ Pyruvic Acid	1
„ „ Cholesterol	8
„ „ Chlorides	3
„ „ Potassium	1
„ „ Sulphadiazine	1
„ „ Bromide	1
„ „ Non-Protein Nitrogen	1
„ „ Total Protein	15
Grouping	33

Sternal Marrow.

Differential Leucocyte Count	2
Cytological Examination	1

Urine.

Estimation of Urea	187
„ „ Glucose	3
„ „ Sulphonilamide	1
Sulphadiazine Concentration	1

Identification of Reducing Substance	...	...	...	...	1
Estimation of Androgens	...	...	...	...	2
" " Chlorides	...	...	...	...	1
Diastatic Index	...	...	...	...	2
Bence-Jones Protein Estimation	...	...	...	...	2
Estimation of Total Protein	...	...	...	...	1
Bile Pigments	...	...	...	...	2
Zondek-Aschheim Test (Friedman's modification)...					2
<i>Cerebrospinal Fluids and Other Body Fluids.</i>					
Estimation of Urea	...	...	...	...	2
" " Calcium	...	...	...	...	1
Fouchet's Test for Bile	...	...	..	...	1
Estimation of Protein	...	...	...	...	1
Cytological Examination	...	...	...	...	1
Schaudinn Film	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Fæces.</i>					
Quantitative Estimation of Fats	...	...	...	...	17
Occult Blood	...	...	...	...	127
Examination for Stercobilin	...	...	...	...	4
<i>Examination of Calculi</i>	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Pathological Sections</i>	...	...	...	...	521
Total					6,452

The details of the Venereal Diseases tests are shown in the following table :—

EXAMINATIONS OF PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS CONDUCTED UNDER THE VENEREAL DISEASES SCHEME DURING THE YEAR 1946.

	For Detection of		For Wassermann Reaction	Complement Fixation Tests for Gonorrhœa	Sigma & Kahn Tests	Other Examinations	Totals
	Spirochæta Pallida	Gonococci					
1st Quarter ...	1	426	3,576	1,082	4,670	101	9,856
2nd Quarter ...	1	436	3,494	904	4,627	72	9,534
3rd Quarter ...	3	393	3,565	925	4,971	93	9,950
4th Quarter ...	1	338	3,724	893	5,166	118	10,240
TOTALS ...	6	1,593	14,359	3,804	19,434	384	39,580

The 384 "other examinations" consisted of :—

349 cerebrospinal fluids for cell count, protein estimation and colloidal gold test; and the examination of 7 urines and 28 cultures for gonococci.

Under Section 17 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Minister of Health was empowered to provide a bacteriological service which may include the provision of laboratories for the control of the spread of infectious disease, and he had decided to put the clause into

The details of the general bacteriological and serological work are as follows :—

Water Examinations	...	...	...	...	326
Milk Examinations	...	...	...	...	11,542
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	490
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	7,652
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	3,848
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	17
Streptococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	2,282
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	10
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	494
Brucella Infections (Human)	...	...	...	...	76
Dysentery (all types)	...	...	...	...	318
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	308
Typhus	...	...	...	...	3
Veterinary Work (other than Milk, including Research)	...	...	...	...	5,982
Medico-Legal Work	...	...	...	...	4
Other Examinations	...	...	...	...	4,304
					<hr/>
					37,656
					<hr/>

The 11,542 “milk examinations” were constituted as follows :—

Cleanliness and Phosphatase Tests	...	...	9,195
Biological Tests	...	...	2,329
Cultures for Hæmolytic Streptococci	...	...	6
Examinations of churn washings	...	...	10
Bottles for sterility	...	...	2
			<hr/>
			11,542
			<hr/>

The particulars of the pathological and biochemical investigations were as follows :—

PATHOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL WORK CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST AUGUST, 1947.

Gastric Contents.

Fractional Test Meals	269
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Blood.

Estimation of Urea	59
„ „ Glucose	35
„ „ Hæmoglobin	198
R.B.C. Count	189
Leucocyte Count	197
Differential Leucocyte Count	...	...	...	...	206
Wintrobe's Volume Index	...	...	...	...	67
Icterus Index	...	...	...	...	64

Reticulocytes	...	...	...	...	...	71
Van Den Bergh Reaction	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sedimentation Rate	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fragility of R.B.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	1
Estimation of Calcium	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ Phosphorus	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ Phosphatase	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ Uric Acid	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Cholesterol	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ Total Protein	1
Grouping	13

Sternal Marrow.

Differential Leucocyte Count	2
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Urine.

Estimation of Urea	4
„ „ Glucose	1
Identification of reducing substance	1
Schaudinn Film	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bile Pigments	...	...	...	...	...	5

Cerebrospinal Fluids and Other Body Fluids.

Murexide Test	...	...	...	...	...	1
Estimation of Urea	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Protein	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cytological Examination	...	...	...	...	...	4
Schaudinn Film	...	...	...	...	...	7
Estimation of Glucose	...	...	...	...	...	1
Examination for Chyle	...	...	...	...	...	2
Biochemical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	1
Estimation of Hæmoglobin	...	...	...	...	...	1

Fæces.

Spectroscopic Examination	...	...	...	...	...	5
Quantitative Estimation of Fats	...	...	...	...	...	2
Occult Blood	70
Examination for Stercobilin	2

<i>Examination of Calculi</i>	1
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<i>Pathological Sections</i>	520
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2,040

The details of the Venereal Diseases tests are shown in the following table :—

EXAMINATIONS OF PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS CONDUCTED UNDER
THE VENEREAL DISEASES SCHEME DURING THE PERIOD 1ST
JANUARY TO 31ST AUGUST, 1947.

	For Detection of		For Wasser- mann Reaction	Complement Fixation Tests for Gonorrhœa	Sigma & Kahn Tests	Other Examina- tions	Totals
	Spirochæta Pallida	Gonococci					
1st Quarter ...	2	291	3,581	752	4,614	77	9,317
2nd Quarter ...	—	289	3,481	769	4,570	97	9,206
Period 1st July to 31st Aug.	—	124	2,158	366	2,664	53	5,365
TOTALS ...	2	704	9,220	1,887	11,848	227	23,888

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The following relates to the work undertaken during the three years, 1946, 1947 and 1948:—

1946.

For County.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ...	...	...	...	2,050
"Appeal to Cow" Samples ...	...	...	...	9
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 ...	...	...	...	1
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 ...	...	...	...	2
Drinking Waters ...	...	...	...	356
Swimming Bath and Pool Waters ...	...	...	...	6
River Waters, Full Analyses ...	...	...	...	128
Sewage Effluents, Full Analyses ...	...	...	...	83
Trade Effluents ...	...	...	...	2
Crude Sewage ...	...	...	...	2
Coroner Samples ...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous Samples ...	...	...	...	50
				2,695

For Stoke-on-Trent C.B.C.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ...	...	...	802
"Appeal to Cow" Samples ...	...	...	4
Drinking Waters ...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous Samples ...	...	...	5
			815

For Newcastle-under-Lyme M.B.C.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ...	...	...	124
"Appeal to Cow" Samples	7
			131

For Brierley Hill U.D.C.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938	106
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For Rowley Regis M.B.C.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938	118
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Total	3,865
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Of the 2,050 samples submitted from the County Area, 1,856 were found to be genuine and 194 adulterated or below standard, the percentage of adulteration being 9.5%.

(1) MILK.—One thousand six hundred and forty-seven samples of milk, of all grades, were submitted for analysis. These comprised 44 samples of “Tuberculin Tested,” 11 “Accredited,” 77 “Pasteurised,” 68 Sterilized and 1,447 undesignated milk. One hundred and sixty-nine or 10.3% were found to be adulterated, of which 74 contained added water, 74 were deficient in fat, 17 were deficient in both fat and solids-not-fat and 4 contained preservative. These figures do *not* include “Appeal to Cow” samples.

Action taken.—Of the 169 unsatisfactory samples, 162 were of undesignated milk. In 101 instances the samples were informal and no action could be taken, but “follow up” samples were obtained where possible. The remaining 61 formal samples were dealt with as follows :—

In the case of 21 vendors, representing 30 unsatisfactory samples, the adulterations were small and cautions were issued. Five producers or retailers were prosecuted in respect of 13 samples containing added water. The remaining 18 cases were noted for further sampling.

The remaining 7 adulterated samples were of designated milk, and of these 6 were formal samples and were dealt with as follows : One producer was prosecuted in respect of 2 samples of “Accredited” milk found to contain added water. Two cautions were issued in respect of 1 sample of “Accredited” milk and 1 sample of Sterilized milk found to contain added water. Two samples of “Tuberculin Tested” milk from different producers were deficient in fat. This was due to natural causes. The 1 informal sample was of “Tuberculin Tested” milk, and this was deficient in fat.

In total, 23 producers or retailers were cautioned, and 6 were prosecuted. Fines amounting to £120 5s. 0d. were imposed, together with £33 2s. 9d. special costs.

The average composition of the milks of all grades, including “Appeal to Cow” samples, was :—

Fat	3.65%	} Total Solids—12.35%
Solids-not-fat	8.70%	

Of 1,478 samples of milk, of all grades, passed as genuine, 134 were below the presumptive standard of 8.5 per cent. solids-not-fat, but were proved by the Freezing Point Depression (Hortvet) to be genuine milk.

(2) GENERAL ARTICLES OF FOOD.—Four hundred and three general articles of food and drugs were examined and 25 (2 formal and 23 informal) were found to be adulterated. Proceedings were taken under the

Food Standards Order, 1944, against the manufacturers of Coffee and Chicory extract which was deficient in caffeine. A fine of £20 was imposed, together with £3 4s. 6d. special costs. A sample of concentrated lemonade powder was labelled in such a way as to mislead the purchaser. This was reported to the Ministry of Food, who advised that no action be taken.

The following informal samples were also found to be adulterated :—

<i>Baking Powder</i>	...	...	Two samples, deficient in available carbon dioxide.
<i>Camphorated Oil</i>	...	...	Two samples, deficient in camphor.
<i>Gorgonzola Cheese</i>	...	...	One sample, deficient in fat content.
<i>Coffee and Chicory Extract</i>	...	...	One sample, deficient in caffeine content.
<i>Golden Raising Powder</i>	...	...	Five samples, deficient in carbon dioxide.
<i>Egg Substitute Powder</i>	...	...	One sample, deficient in carbon dioxide.
<i>Concentrated Lemon Powder</i>	...	...	One sample contained tartaric acid instead of citric acid.
<i>Golden Sponge</i>	...	...	One sample, infested with mites.
<i>Ground Ginger</i>	...	...	One sample contained an excess of earthy matter.
<i>Parsley and Thyme Forcemeat</i>	...	...	One sample incorrectly labelled.
<i>Pearl Barley</i>	...	...	One sample contained foreign seeds.
<i>Puffed Wheat</i>	...	...	One sample contaminated with grease.
<i>Sage</i>	...	...	Three samples contained an excess of sandy matter.
<i>Salt of the Earth</i>	...	...	One sample entirely deficient of one of the constituents stated to be present.
<i>Vinegar, non-brewed</i>	...	...	One sample deficient in acetic acid.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

One sample of fertiliser, viz. lime, was submitted. This sample did not comply with the regulations under the Act.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Two samples were submitted under this Act, both of which complied with the regulations.

CORONER SAMPLES.

Six specimens connected with two cases were submitted to the Laboratory. One proved to be a case of potassium chlorate poisoning. No poisons were detected in the second case.

DRINKING WATERS.

Of 356 samples, 3 were for full and mineral analysis, 2 were for mineral analysis and hardness, 1 was for mineral analysis, 114 were for full analysis, 220 for partial analysis, 8 for lead only, 7 for hardness only and 1 for chlorine only. Of the 334 samples for full or partial analysis, 175 were of satisfactory quality, 89 contained sewage or animal pollution, 34 were organically impure, 19 were of doubtful quality, 6 were excessively hard, 1 contained both sewage and organic pollution, 1 contained both sewage and metallic contamination, 4 contained sewage and were also excessively hard, 3 contained organic and metallic contamination, 1 contained metallic contamination and was also excessively hard, and 1 contained sewage pollution and smelt of paraffin.

1947.

For County.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	...	...	...	2,329
"Appeal to Cow" Samples	...	...	...	...	37
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	...	...	...	...	1
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	...	...	...	...	7
Drinking Waters	...	...	...	...	365
Swimming Bath and Pool Waters	...	...	...	...	21
River Waters, Full Analyses	...	...	...	...	120
" " Partial Analyses	...	...	...	...	5
Sewage Effluents, Full Analyses	...	...	...	...	57
Influent	...	...	...	...	1
Trade Effluents, Full Analyses	...	...	...	...	2
" " Partial Analyses	...	...	...	...	1
Trade Waste	...	...	...	...	1
Coroner Samples	...	...	...	...	17
Miscellaneous Samples	...	...	...	...	57

3,021

For Stoke-on-Trent C.B.C.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	...	...	912
"Appeal to Cow" Samples	...	...	...	2
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	1
Drinking Water	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Samples	7

923

For Brierley Hill U.D.C.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938	82
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For Newcastle-under-Lyme M.B.C.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938	162
"Appeal to Cow" Samples	3
Miscellaneous Samples	2

167

For Rowley Regis M.B.C.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938	128
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Total 4,321

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Of the 2,329 samples submitted from the County Area, 2,045 were found to be genuine and 284 adulterated or below standard, the percentage of adulteration being 12.2%.

(1) MILK.—One thousand seven hundred and forty-seven samples of milk, of all grades, were submitted for analysis. These comprised 52 samples of “Tuberculin Tested,” 76 “Accredited,” 202 “Pasteurised,” 104 Sterilized, 23 heat treated and 1,290 undesignated milk. Two hundred and twenty-nine were found to be adulterated, of which 80 contained added water, 131 were deficient in fat, 10 contained added water in addition to being fat-deficient and 8 contained preservative. These figures do *not* include “Appeal to Cow” samples.

Action taken.—Of the 229 unsatisfactory samples, 197 were of undesignated milk. In 83 instances the samples were informal and no action could be taken, but “follow-up” samples were obtained where possible. The remaining 114 formal samples were dealt with as follows:—

In the case of 43 vendors representing 55 unsatisfactory samples, the adulterations were small and cautions were issued. Fifteen vendors were prosecuted in respect of 43 samples of added water, fat deficiency and false warranty. Sixteen cases were noted for further sampling.

The remaining 32 adulterated samples were of milk bearing a designation or description. Thirty-one of these were formal samples and were dealt with as follows:—Five producers were prosecuted in respect of 11 samples of “Accredited” milk, 1 sample of “Tuberculin Tested” milk and 3 samples of “Pasteurised” milk all found to contain added water. Two producers were prosecuted in respect of 5 samples of “Accredited” milk deficient in fat. Cautions were issued in respect of 2 samples of “Pasteurised” milk and 1 sample of “Accredited” milk, all found to contain added water, 2 samples of “Accredited” milk and 3 of Sterilized milk all deficient in fat. A caution also was issued in respect of one sample of “Tuberculin Tested” Guernsey milk deficient in fat. Further samples are to be taken against one sample of “Tuberculin Tested (Certified)” milk. One sample of Heat Treated milk was deficient in fat, and a caution was issued. The one informal sample was of Heat Treated milk and was deficient in fat.

In total, 53 producers or retailers were cautioned and 22 were prosecuted. Fines amounting to £299 10s. 0d. were imposed, together with £146 0s. 0d. special costs.

The average composition of the milks of all grades, including “Appeal to Cow” samples, was:—

Fat	3.53%	} Total Solids—12.12%
Solids-not-fat	8.59%	

Of the 1,518 samples of milk, of all grades, passed as genuine, 152 (10%) were below the presumptive standard of 8.5% solids-not-fat, but were proved by the Freezing Point (Hortvet) to be genuine milk.

(2) GENERAL ARTICLES OF FOOD.—Five hundred and eighty-two articles of food and drugs were examined and 55 (17 formal and 38 informal) were found to be adulterated. Proceedings were taken under the Food Standards Order, 1944, against the manufacturers of Lime Cordial and Beef Sausage and Beef Sausage Meat. The two Lime Cordial cases were dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act with costs amounting to £12 3s. 6d. The four Beef Sausage and Beef Sausage Meat cases resulted in fines totalling £23 0s. 0d. and £10 10s 0d. costs. Two adulterated samples, one each of Orange Crystal Quench and Lemon Cordial, and two of Refined Oil were reported to the Ministry of Food.

The following informal samples were also found to be adulterated :—

Ginger Cordial; Lemon Squash; Lime Juice Cordial; Limeade; Lime Flavour Cordial; Raspberry Vinegar; Camphor and Mustard Oil; Emulsion of Halibut Oil; Salad Dressing—Powder Form; Comfrey Leaves; Fennel Herbs; Tincture of Iodine (7); Ground Almond Substitute; Thick Fruit Sauce; Orange Crystal Quench; Lemon Crystal Quench; Self Raising Flour; Sponge Mixture (Raspberry); Ground Ginger; Beef Sausage; Halen Salts; Sponge Mixture (Strawberry) (2); Barley Crystals; Lemonade Powder; Cocktail; Cayenne Pepper; Glauber Salts; Refined Oil; Mixed Herbs and Coffee and Chicory Essence. In every case the fullest investigations were made and subsequent action was taken by the manufacturers, where the articles were of recent manufacture, to rectify the conditions found.

“APPEAL TO COW” SAMPLES.

Of 37 samples submitted, 13 were below the presumptive standard of 3 per cent. fat and 8.5 per cent. solids-not-fat. Ten samples were deficient in fat and 3 in solids-not-fat.

CORONER SAMPLES.

Seventeen specimens were received in connection with three cases. In two cases drugs, presumably self-administered with suicidal intent, were successfully identified and estimated. One death had been accomplished by means of a mixture of aspirin and various barbiturates, and the other by a very large overdose of a normally harmless sedative, known as “sedormid.” In the third case, no evidence of the presence of poisons was obtained.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

One sample of fertiliser—Steamed Bone Meal—was submitted. It complied with the regulations under the Act.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Seven samples were submitted under this Act, of which 5 complied with regulations, while 2 samples of insecticide were found to be deficient in the amount of nicotine contained, relative to that stated to be present.

DRINKING WATERS.

Three hundred and sixty-five samples of drinking water were analysed in the course of the year. Three samples were for full and mineral analysis, 93 for full analysis, 263 for partial analysis, 3 for hardness only, 2 for petrol and oil only, and one for plumbo solvency only.

Of the 356 samples for full or partial analysis :—

- 243 samples were of satisfactory quality.
- 35 ,, contained sewage or animal pollution.
- 58 ,, contained organic pollution.
- 13 ,, were of doubtful quality.
- 2 ,, contained metallic contamination.
- 3 ,, contained both sewage and metallic contamination.
- 2 ,, contained organic and metallic contamination.

1948.

For County.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	...	...	...	2,788
“Appeal to Cow” Samples	...	...	...	...	213
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	...	...	...	...	11
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	...	...	...	...	12
Drinking Waters	...	...	...	...	413
Swimming Bath and Pool Waters	...	...	...	...	19
River Waters, Full and Partial Analyses	...	...	...	...	195
Sewage and Sewage Effluents, Full and Partial Analyses	...	...	...	...	79
Trade Effluents	...	...	...	...	9
Trade Waste	...	...	...	...	1
Influent	...	...	...	...	2
Coroner Samples	...	...	...	...	11
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	32
Miscellaneous Samples	...	...	...	...	132
					3,917

For Stoke-on-Trent C.B.C.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	...	...	923
“Appeal to Cow” Samples	...	...	...	2
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	...	...	...	4
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	1
Drinking Water	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Samples	...	...	...	16
				947

For Newcastle-under-Lyme M.B.C

Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	...	...	166
“Appeal to Cow” Samples	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous Samples	...	...	...	1
				174

For Brierley Hill U.D.C.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	...	...	102	
Miscellaneous Samples	...	...	...	2	
				—	104

For Rowley Regis M.B.C.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938	142	
Miscellaneous Sample	1	
				—	143

Total		5,285
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Of the 2,788 samples submitted from the County Area, 2,573 were found to be genuine and 215 adulterated or below standard, the percentage of adulteration being 7.7%. The figures show a notable decrease in the rate of adulteration for the County as compared with last year. Figures for previous years were lower in 1931 and 1932 only.

(1) MILK.—One thousand nine hundred and seventy-three samples of milk, of all grades, were submitted for analysis. These comprised 69 samples of “Tuberculin Tested,” 56 “Accredited,” 312 “Pasteurised,” 133 Sterilized, 47 Heat Treated and 1,356 undesignated milk. One hundred and twenty-one or 6.1 per cent. were found to be adulterated, of which 39 contained added water, 80 were deficient in fat and 2 contained added water in addition to being fat-deficient. These figures do *not* include “Appeal to Cow” samples.

Action taken.—Of the 121 unsatisfactory samples, 103 were of undesignated milk. In one instance the sample was informal and no action could be taken, but “follow-up” samples were obtained where possible. The remaining 102 formal samples were dealt with as follows :—

In the case of 19 vendors representing 22 unsatisfactory samples, the adulterations were small and cautions were issued. Thirty-one vendors were prosecuted in respect of 49 samples of added water, added water and fat deficiency, and fat deficiency. Thirty-one cases were noted for further sampling.

The remaining 18 adulterated samples were of milk bearing a designation or description. Thirteen of these were formal samples, and were dealt with as follows :—Six producers were prosecuted in respect of 9 samples, viz., 4 samples of “Accredited” milk and 1 sample of Sterilized milk containing added water, and 1 sample of “Accredited” milk, 2 samples of Sterilized milk and 1 sample of “Pasteurised” milk deficient in fat. Cautions were issued in respect of the other four formal samples which were found to be deficient in fat. No action could, of course, be taken with regard to the five informal samples, which comprised “Pasteurised,” “Tuberculin Tested” and Heat Treated milk deficient in fat, and one sample of “Pasteurised” milk containing added water.

In total, 23 producers or retailers were cautioned, 37 were prosecuted, and fines amounting to £255 0s. 0d. were imposed, with special costs of £189 18s. 6d.

The average composition of the milks of all grades, including "Appeal to Cow" samples, was :—

Fat	3.54%	} Total Solids—12.30%
Solids-not-fat	8.76%	

Of the 1,852 samples of milk, of all grades, passed as genuine, 79 (4.3%) were below the presumptive standard of 8.5% solids-not-fat, but were proved by the Freezing Point (Hortvet) to be genuine. Fifty-five samples (3.0%) were below the presumptive standard of 3.0% fat, but the deficiencies were proved by the "Appeal to Cow" samples to be due to natural causes.

GENERAL ARTICLES OF FOOD.

Eight hundred and fifteen articles of food and drugs were examined and 94 samples (46 formal and 48 informal) were found to be adulterated. Proceedings were taken in respect of Beef Sausage, Beef Sausage Meat, Pork Sausage and Pure Cooking Oil. Fines of £138 10s. 0d., together with £49 16s. 0d. special costs, were imposed.

The following informal samples were found to be adulterated. In every case the fullest investigations were made and subsequent action was taken by the manufacturers to rectify the deficiencies found.

Dried Parsley, Mixed Pickles, Medicated Tablets, Gravy Brown, Cake Mixture, Vintona, Cayenne Pepper, Sweet Pickle, Sweet Mustard Pickle, Apple Juice, Whisky, Lime Sulphur Tablets, Thyme, Sandwich Spread, Gravy Powder, Sweet Fizz Foam, Pickling Spice, Custard Powder, Fine Sago, Chocolate Cup, Red Plums (bottled), Piccalilli, Steamed Pudding Mixture, Sponge Mixture, Bloater Paste, Cream of Magnesia, Compound Liquorice Powder, Frying Oil, Syrup of Figs, Fish Paste, Dutch Salad Cream, Raspberry Vinegar, Fine Ground White Pepper, Tincture of Iodine, Cream of Tartar, Glauber Salts, Lung Syrup, Bun Flour, Salad Dressing and Citrus Saline.

"APPEAL TO COW" SAMPLES.

Of 213 samples submitted, 38 were below the presumptive standard of 3% fat, 24 were below the presumptive standard of 8.5% solids-not-fat and 15 were below both these standards.

CORONER SAMPLES.

Eleven specimens were received in connection with four cases.

In Case 1.—Three specimens were examined for the presence of phosphorus and metallic poisons and gave negative results.

In Case 2.—The two specimens submitted were too small for detailed analysis.

In Case 3.—It was found that the three specimens of viscera contained traces of the ingredients of the tablets forming the fourth specimen, but no other poisonous substances were detected.

In Case 4.—A case of suspected luminal poisoning : Two specimens were examined and traces of a carbiturate were found in one of them.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Eleven fertilisers were submitted, 6 of which complied with the regulations under the Act. Of the other 5 samples, a sample of One Week General Purpose Fertiliser was deficient in potash, a sample of Burnt Lime had no statutory statement and contained only a very small amount of calcium oxide, and three samples of Ground Limestone had no statutory statements.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Twelve samples were submitted under this Act, of which 9 complied with the regulations. Of the other 3 samples, the proportions of poisons were not stated on one sample of carbolic disinfectant, another sample of carbolic disinfectant had the poisons correctly stated but the label did not comply with other requirements of the Act, and a sample of household ammonia was deficient of ammonia.

DRINKING WATERS.

Four hundred and thirteen samples of drinking water were analysed in the course of the year. Five samples were for full and mineral analysis, 139 for full analysis, 266 for partial analysis and 3 for plumbo solvency only.

Of the 405 samples for full or partial analysis :—

316 samples were of satisfactory quality.

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 9 | „ | contained sewage or animal pollution. |
| 47 | „ | contained organic pollution. |
| 17 | „ | were of doubtful quality. |
| 8 | „ | contained both sewage and organic pollution. |
| 1 | „ | contained both sewage and organic pollution and also metallic contamination. |
| 4 | „ | contained both organic pollution and metallic contamination. |
| 1 | „ | was excessively hard. |
| 1 | „ | contained metallic contamination and was also excessively hard. |
| 1 | „ | contained organic pollution and was also excessively hard. |

MILK SUPPLY.

The County Council are concerned with the milk supply as follows :—

- (i) Under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations they are responsible for the issue and control of “Tuberculin Tested” and “Accredited” licences in the Administrative County, and
- (ii) By arrangements made with the majority of the District Councils, the County staff undertake the sampling of milk as it is being retailed to the public, *i.e.*, street samples.

The appropriate duties in connection with the above are assigned to the Sanitary Inspectors and Milk Sampling Officers of the Public Health Department. There are three of the former and four of the latter, the former also undertaking work of a public health nature.

Details of the work during the three years under review are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

STREET SAMPLING.

The County Council are ordinarily responsible for this purpose for the whole of the Administrative County with the exception of the Municipal Boroughs of Newcastle and Rowley Regis and the Urban District of Brierley Hill. In addition, by arrangement, the County Council staff undertake street sampling for the Rowley Regis Municipal Council, one of the separate Food and Drugs Authorities.

In the following tables the numbers of samples of specially designated and ordinary milks taken during the three years in the area for which the County Council is normally responsible are shown, together with the results of the bacteriological and biological tests carried out in the County Laboratory, which, from September, 1947, as has been mentioned elsewhere, has been administered by the British Medical Research Council. In the table of ordinary milk, the numbers of samples taken in the various Sanitary Districts of the County are indicated.

SPECIALLY DESIGNATED MILK.

1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1946.

Designation	No. of Samples Submitted	Result of Examination		T.B.
		Cleanliness		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
“ Tuberculin Tested ” ...	73 (30)	65	8	—
“ Accredited ” ...	43 (8)	40	3	—
“ Pasteurised ” ...	162 (162)	148	14	—
“ Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ” ...	56 (56)	51	5	—
	334 (256)	304	30	—

1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

Designation	No. of Samples Submitted	Result of Examination		T.B.
		Cleanliness		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
" Tuberculin Tested " ...	63 (7)	55	8	1
" Accredited " ...	23	16	7	—
" Pasteurised " ...	173 (173)	152	21	—
" Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) " ...	73 (73)	6363	10	—
	332 (253)	286	46	1

1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

Designation	No. of Samples Submitted	Result of Examination		T.B.
		Cleanliness		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
“ Tuberculin Tested ”	63 (7)	57	6	—
“ Accredited ” ...	24 (1)	20	4	1
“ Pasteurised ” ...	215 (215)	202	13	—
“ Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ” ...	101 (101)	98	3	—
	403 (324)	377	26	1

ORDINARY MILK SAMPLES

Sanitary District	No. of Samples Submitted			Result of Examination						T.B.			
				Cleanliness									
				Satisfactory			Unsatisfactory						
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	
URBAN :													
Aldridge ...	40 (18)	39 (12)	35 (12)	28	31	25	12	8	10	—	2	1	
Amblecote ...	11 (1)	9 (2)	10 (3)	7	5	9	4	4	1	—	1	1	
Biddulph ...	43	101	58	26	84	43	17	17	15	1	3	1	
Bilston ...	9 (7)	9 (7)	5 (5)	7	6	4	2	3	1	—	—	—	
Brownhills ...	25 (9)	17 (4)	25 (8)	16	15	16	9	2	9	1	1	—	
Cannock ...	110 (19)	81 (4)	70 (6)	84	57	45	26	24	25	7	8	4	
Coseley ...	20 (1)	19 (1)	14 (2)	17	16	13	3	3	1	1	—	—	
Darlaston ...	11 (7)	11 (8)	7 (4)	8	9	5	3	2	2	—	—	—	
Kidsgrove ...	34 (11)	70 (6)	25 (2)	28	49	13	6	21	12	1	3	—	
Leek ...	68 (12)	88 (4)	73	55	56	66	13	32	7	4	2	3	
Lichfield...	14	17 (3)	12 (2)	10	8	11	4	9	1	1	—	—	
Rugeley ...	30 (6)	29 (2)	26 (2)	23	22	13	7	7	13	3	3	2	
Sedgley ...	33 (2)	19	29 (3)	30	17	24	3	2	5	—	—	—	
Stafford ...	109 (36)	57 (15)	42 (16)	86	46	37	23	11	5	5	3	1	
Stone ...	36 (15)	18 (4)	26 (10)	29	17	21	7	1	5	3	1	1	
Tamworth ...	31 (10)	42 (1)	8 (1)	27	31	6	4	11	2	—	1	—	
Tettenhall ...	32 (10)	26 (6)	17 (5)	28	16	14	4	10	3	2	1	—	
Tipton ...	23 (20)	5 (5)	25 (17)	13	4	25	10	1	—	—	—	—	
Uttoxeter ...	25 (8)	28 (5)	21 (8)	19	24	18	6	4	3	—	—	—	
Wednesbury ...	24 (21)	14 (11)	13 (10)	21	10	10	3	4	3	—	—	1	
Wednesfield ...	36 (14)	21 (8)	18 (7)	24	18	9	12	3	9	1	—	—	
Willenhall ...	39 (1)	40 (12)	41 (16)	29	31	33	10	9	8	2	3	1	
RURAL :													
Cannock ...	115 (10)	93 (7)	96 (7)	95	80	77	20	13	19	6	7	2	
Cheadle ...	135 (11)	204 (6)	264 (14)	98	134	210	37	70	54	4	6	—	
Leek ...	69 (4)	122 (2)	133 (7)	52	86	108	17	36	25	4	7	2	
Lichfield...	116 (15)	173 (5)	162 (8)	87	115	124	29	58	38	4	6	7	
Newcastle ...	75 (5)	100 (7)	132 (4)	59	66	93	16	34	39	9	5	8	
Seisdon ...	86 (4)	33 (1)	58 (2)	65	24	45	21	9	13	8	1	2	
Stafford ...	78 (2)	112 (1)	107 (6)	62	87	89	16	25	18	4	4	2	
Stone ...	86 (8)	83 (1)	110 (7)	69	56	78	17	27	32	5	3	7	
Tutbury ...	48 (7)	78	93 (4)	31	57	71	17	21	22	3	4	2	
Uttoxeter ...	17 (2)	67 (2)	90	8	49	56	9	18	34	—	2	3	
	1628 (296)	1825 (152)	1845 (198)	1241	1326	1411	387	499	434	79	77	51	

Figures in brackets in the foregoing tables show numbers of samples not submitted to the Biological Test.

In addition in 1946, 175 samples of sterilized milk were taken for examination, and all were satisfactory with the exception of one which failed the Phosphatase Test.

In 1947, 171 similar samples were satisfactory apart from three which failed the Phosphatase Test.

In 1948, 206 samples were taken for examination and found to be satisfactory with the exception of three which failed to pass the Phosphatase Test.

The percentage of T.B. samples in Urban and Rural Districts is shown in the following table :—

	1946			1947			1948		
	No. of Samples submitted for Biological Test	No. of Positive Samples	Percent-age	No. of Samples submitted for Biological Test	No. of Positive Samples	Percent-age	No. of Samples submitted for Biological Test	No. of Positive Samples	Percent-age
Urban Districts ...	575	32	5.57	640	32	5.00	461	16	3.47
Rural Districts ...	757	47	6.21	1,033	45	4.36	1,186	35	2.95

(i) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Undesignated Milk.—The following small table gives particulars of the samples bacteriologically examined during the three years under review :—

	1946	1947	1948
Number of samples	1,628	1,825	1,845
Number conforming to a certain standard of cleanliness	1,241	1,326	1,411
Number failing to conform to a certain standard of cleanliness	387	499	434
Number of those which failed which were produced within County... ..	366	466	409
Number of those which failed which were produced outside County	21	33	25
Percentage of samples reported clean ...	76.2	72.7	76.5

In addition to being unsatisfactory from a cleanliness standpoint, tubercle bacilli were found in 23 samples in 1946, 25 in 1947, and 23 in 1948.

In accordance with the usual practice, every unsatisfactory sample from an undesignated farm is reported direct to the District Council in which the farm is situated, so that the necessary steps under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, can be taken.

Specially Designated Milks.—During the three years the cleanliness test was applied with the following results :—

	1946	1947	1948
No. of samples submitted ...	334	332	403
Unsatisfactory	30	46	26
	(or 9.0%)	(or 13.9%)	(or 6.5%)

The unsatisfactory samples comprised the following :

"Tuberculin Tested" ...	8	8	6
"Accredited"	3	7	4
"Pasteurised"	14	21	13
"Tuberculin Tested— Pasteurised" ...	5	10	3

In addition to examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test, the Pasteurised milks are submitted to the Phosphatase Test, which indicates the efficiency or otherwise of the pasteurisation. In this respect, in 1946, 208 of the 218 samples, in 1947, 234 of the 246 samples, and in 1948, 310 of the 316 samples, were satisfactory.

As regards the unsatisfactory samples, other than those of Pasteurised milk, in 1946, 8 were produced in the County and 3 outside. In the same year the sources of production of the 19 Pasteurised samples were not known, but 15 were of milk treated at premises outside the County.

In 1947, the comparative figures were 14, 1, 31 and 21.

In 1948, all the unsatisfactory samples, other than those of Pasteurised milk, were produced in the County. 16 of the sources of production of the Pasteurised samples were not known, but 9 were of milk treated at premises outside the County.

(ii) BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

1946.—With the exception of 296 ordinary and 256 designated milks, 218 of the latter being Pasteurised, the samples were examined biologically, and 79 of ordinary milk were found to contain tubercle bacilli. 76 of these were produced within the County.

1947.—Apart from 152 ordinary and 253 designated milks, 246 of the latter being Pasteurised, the samples were examined biologically, and 77 of ordinary milk and 1 of "Tuberculin Tested" milk were found to contain tubercle bacilli. 76 undesignated samples and the 1 "Tuberculin Tested" were produced within the County.

1948.—Apart from 198 ordinary and 324 designated milks, 316 of the latter being Pasteurised, biological examination of the samples was undertaken. 51 of ordinary milk and 1 of "Accredited" were found to contain tubercle bacilli. All undesignated samples and the 1 "Accredited" were produced within the County.

Where the milk was produced in Staffordshire the positive results were reported to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, whose department is responsible for the consequent veterinary examinations of the herds concerned.

The procedure adopted when the sources of production of samples containing tubercle bacilli are outside the County is dealt with in a succeeding paragraph.

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

At the end of each year under review, the suppliers of designated and undesignated milks to schools or departments were as detailed in the following table :—

	No. of Suppliers			Schools or Depts. Supplied		
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948
" Tuberculin Tested "...	6	9	12	8	17	17
" Accredited " ...	54	52	43	68	67	49
" Pasteurised " ...	32	41	41	517	487	491
Undesignated ...	11	7	4	11	7	4
	103	109	100	604	578	561

Every effort is made to sample the supplies at least once each term *after* delivery to the schools. The raw milk samples are examined bacteriologically and biologically, and, in the case of Pasteurised milk, by the Phosphatase Test in addition to the Methylene Blue Test.

All herds producing milk are, of course, under supervision by the veterinary staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but, in the case of undesignated production, examinations are normally made less frequently. However, as far as school milk is concerned, the Divisional Inspector agreed to deal with the matter adequately, so that the supplies, which are in districts where it is difficult to obtain designated milk, can continue.

The number of samples collected at schools during 1946 was 168, in 1947, 388, and in 1948, 389. Of these, 25 in 1946, 94 in 1947, and 47 in 1948 failed to conform with the required standard of cleanliness. When an unsatisfactory result is obtained, notification is made to the supplier and/or producer, and repeat samples are taken.

In 1946, 59 samples from Pasteurised supplies were submitted to the Phosphatase Test, one only being unsatisfactory. The corresponding figures for 1947 and 1948 were 200, 14, 215 and 12, respectively.

As regards the biological examination of samples, where tubercle bacilli are found, the school supply is cancelled immediately and is not resumed from the particular source until the herd is free from infection. In the meantime, where possible, alternative arrangements are made so that the scheme is not interfered with. The number of tuberculous samples during 1946, 1947 and 1948 was 5, 3 and 4, respectively, and the procedure mentioned in a preceding paragraph was adopted.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

<i>"Accredited"</i>	1946	1947	1948
Number of farmers licensed to produce "Accredited" milk at 31st December	2,553	2,486	2,373
Samples of milk taken for examination for cleanliness	10,203	8,865	10,778
Number of samples complying with required standard	8,358	6,425	8,793
Percentage of samples complying with required standard	81.9	72.5	81.6

Endeavours are made to visit farms at not more than three-monthly intervals for routine sampling.

194 applications for new licences were granted as follows : 1946, 68 ; 1947, 57 ; 1948, 69.

When it is found that the main conditions attached to a licence, which include, of course, a good sample record, are not being observed, every effort is made to obtain a satisfactory solution, and failing this the case is dealt with by the appropriate Committee.

In 1946, the licences of 11 producers were revoked, 7 were suspended for two months and 20 for one month. In addition, 14 cautions were issued.

In 1947, 62 licences were revoked, 7 were suspended for two months, 37 for one month and 14 cautions were issued.

During 1948, 29 licences were revoked, 3 were suspended for 3 months, 11 for 2 months, 38 for one month and 8 cautions were issued.

<i>"Tuberculin Tested"</i>	1946	1947	1948
Number of licences in force at end of December	146	173	210
New applications received and recommended during year	45	44	59
Routine samples examined biologically as well as for cleanliness... ..	456	524	867
Number of samples which failed to comply with required bacteriological standard	64	92	129
Number found to contain tubercle bacilli	4	3	5

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the three years, 120 representations (47 in 1946, 36 in 1947 and 37 in 1948) in respect of milk produced in Staffordshire, which was found to contain tubercle bacilli, were made by Medical Officers of Health of districts outside the area administered by the County Council. Similarly, 4 complaints (2 in 1946, 2 in 1947) were made to outside Authorities in respect of milk sent into this County for sale. In this respect the County and County Borough Public Health Departments act in the capacity of clearing houses only, and the appropriate action regarding the herds is taken by the veterinary staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

GENERAL.

Apart from the foregoing, sampling was undertaken at certain hospitals, sanatoria and institutions.

In 1946, 19 samples were obtained, 5 of which were unsatisfactory from a cleanliness standpoint. Three were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

In 1947, of 46 samples obtained, 8 were unsatisfactory from the cleanliness point of view. None, however, was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

In 1948, of 47 samples taken, the cleanliness standard was not reached in 16 cases. One was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

WATER SUPPLIES, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During the three years 1946-1948 the following schemes were submitted by Local Authorities under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, for the consideration of the County Council.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Aldridge U.D.

To supply three houses in Winterley Lane, Rushall, two cottages in Bodens Lane, Great Barr, and Crook Farm and Crook House, Crook Lane, Great Barr.

Biddulph U.D.

Extension of water mains in three rural localities, namely, The Hollands, Crowborough area, and Lane Ends Farm, Mow Cop.

Brownhills U.D.

To provide a piped water supply at Commonside, Brownhills, and Green Lane, Walsall Wood, by laying a water main from the existing main of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company. Existing supplies which were obtained from wells were unsatisfactory in quality and in some instances inadequate in quantity.

Uttoxeter U.D.

For improving and extending the supply of water in and about the Urban District of Uttoxeter. For some years the water supply in the urban area had been inadequate, and pressures were insufficient both for ordinary needs and for fire-fighting requirements. The proposal was to acquire additional springs near Alton (Hulme Springs) estimated to yield 381,330 gallons per day, and to construct new rising main, trunk and distributing mains and additional pumping plant and reservoirs. The yield from these springs would be adequate for present and immediate future needs. Improved supplies would also be afforded to parts of the Uttoxeter rural area now supplied, and provision made to supply the parishes of Ellastone and Wootton.

Cannock R.D.

(i) To supply water to the villages of Acton Trussell and Bednall entailing the construction of new mains from the existing Stafford Corporation main at Acton Gate via Acton Trussell to Bednall. The attention of the Cannock and Stafford Rural District Councils was drawn to the necessity of providing at the earliest possible date a piped water supply for their Cannock Rural District and Bednall Head areas which were not covered by the scheme.

(ii) To supply Watling Street, Four Crosses and Calf Heath areas from the mains of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company entailing the construction of 2,170 yards of main to serve 32 properties.

(iii) To construct an elevated water tower at Bishops Wood and to provide about 6,300 yards of 4" water main from Bishops Wood to Hawkshutts Lane along the Watling Street and from the Bradford Arms Hotel to Wheaton Aston along Ivetsey Bank Road to give a supply to 12 farms and 26 other properties. The water would be obtained from the Wolverhampton Corporation supply.

Leek R.D.

To provide a piped water supply in the parishes of Longsdon, Horton and Endon and Stanley from the Leek Urban District Council's existing borehole source at Pool End.

Seisdon R.D.

A scheme was submitted by the Bilston Borough Council as Water Undertakers to provide a water supply in the Seisdon rural area. The work comprised the laying of 2,500 yards of 4" main from The Green, Trysull, to Seisdon, the supply being from the existing Bratch Pumping Station at Wombourn. This work was necessary because the parish of Seisdon was inadequately served by a 2" main extending from Trysull, a distance of about two miles, leading to a shortage of water and low pressure.

Stone R.D.

(i) To provide a piped water supply to 11 dwelling-houses, 3 large and 2 small farms at Mill Meece in the parish of Eccleshall, by the construction of a water main from an existing main in the site of the Royal Ordnance Factory premises. Existing supplies, chiefly from shallow wells, were most inadequate.

(ii) To provide a piped water supply in the eastern part of the Rural District from the Council's proposed undertaking.

Uttoxeter R.D.

The extension of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company main by about 8,440 yards to serve 27 houses and 14 farms in the Bromley Wood and Hoar Cross areas in the parishes of Abbots Bromley and Newborough which were at present most inadequately provided for, the supplies being of both doubtful quality and subject to serious shortage.

The above schemes were approved by the County Council, but the question of making a grant was deferred in each instance until the views of the Minister of Health were made known.

Stafford R.D.

To provide for the laying of 3,800 yards of 4" main and 400 yards of 3" main in the parish of Seighford from the Stafford Corporation main. The whole of the area to be served was within the Stafford Corporation's area of supply, and it was estimated that 35 houses, 1 school and 1 farm would be served in Seighford Village, 20 houses and 2 farms along the road from Great Bridgeford towards Eccleshall, and 10 houses and 1 farm along Whitgreave Lane. This area was supplied by private wells, the water in many cases being of unsatisfactory quality.

Stone R.D.

To provide a piped water supply to the more rural parts of the parish of Eccleshall. The work included the provision of a new borehole adjoining the existing one at Croxton, an additional reservoir at Croxton of 70,000 gallons capacity, an additional high-level surface tank of 10,000 gallons capacity, and the laying of 25,650 yards of main from the Croxton supply and 12,650 yards of main from the proposed mains of the Stafford Rural District.

The above two schemes were approved and grants made towards the cost by the County Council and Ministry of Health.

Stafford R.D.

To provide a small addition to the Western Area Water Scheme consisting of the laying of about 650 yards of 3" water main along Audmore Road as far as Audmore Farm, Gnosall, to serve 28 houses and 1 farm.

Uttoxeter R.D.

To provide a piped water supply from the mains of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company to 9 farms and 11 cottages in the parishes of Marchington and Draycott-in-the-Clay.

The County Council agreed to support both the above schemes.

Cheadle R.D.

(i) To provide a piped water supply to the rural parts of the parish and the village of Dilhorne from the Cheadle Council's Cheddleton undertaking. The existing supplies were quite inadequate.

(ii) To provide a piped water supply to certain areas in the parishes of Cotton, Oakamoor and Waterhouses.

Both the above schemes were approved by the County Council, but the question of making a contribution towards the cost was deferred until the views of the Minister of Health had been received. The Minister subsequently intimated that he was not prepared to make a grant, but that the cost of the schemes would be taken into account when further schemes of water supply and sewerage were being considered.

Lichfield R.D.

To provide a water supply in various parts of the district as follows :—

- (i) Brereton Cross, Longdon (750 yards of 3" main to supply 4 cottages and 2 farms).
- (ii) Gorton and Stoneywall, Longdon (1,670 yards of 3" main to supply 5 houses and 3 farms).
- (iii) Goosemoor Green, Longdon (1,210 yards of 2", 3" and 4" main to supply 8 houses and 4 farms).
- (iv) Alrewas (Orgreave and Pyford Brook), (1,940 yards of 3" and 4" main to supply 7 houses and 3 farms).
- (v) Hints Village (extensions of mains to supply the village to serve 38 houses, 1 school and 5 farms).
- (vi) Weeford Village (to supply 9 houses, 3 cottages, 1 school and 1 farm).
- (vii) Fotherley (Fotherley Lane and Mill Lane), (1,870 yards of 3" and 4" main to supply 22 houses, 3 farms and 4 small holdings).
- (viii) Stonnall and Fotherley (1,770 yards of 3" main to supply 9 houses and 6 farms).
- (ix) Barn Farm, Armitage, and Lichfield Road, Handsacre (1,200 yards of 4" main to supply 5 houses and 2 farms).
- (x) Armitage, Holly Bank Lane (880 yards of 3" main to supply 6 houses and 3 farms).
- (xi) Elmhurst Crossing (395 yards of 3" main to supply 3 cottages).
- (xii) Little Aston—Forge Lane (1,800 yards of 3" main to supply 4 cottages and 1 non-dairy farm).

- (xiii) Fradley (3,240 yards of 3" main to supply 7 cottages and 3 farms).
- (xiv) Croxall (3,240 yards of 3" main to supply 4 farms, 6 cottages and Croxall Hall and Rectory).

Schemes (i) to (x) were approved by the County Council, but consideration as to making a grant towards the cost was deferred. In all these cases the existing supplies were unsatisfactory, being of doubtful quality or subject to serious shortage, and the schemes were considered reasonable.

It was decided that schemes (xi) to (xiv) should not be proceeded with at the present time owing to either adequacy of existing supplies or excessive cost per property to be supplied.

Coseley U.D.

An application was received from the Bilston Borough Council for a contribution towards the cost of a piped water supply to the Lanesfield and Wood Cross areas in the Coseley Urban District.

Kidsgrove U.D.

An application was received for a contribution towards the cost of laying about 1,560 yards of 6" water main in Coalpit Hill and Congleton Road, Talke, which was necessary owing to the insufficient diameter of the existing main.

Seisdon R.D.

To supply 18 houses in the Moat Brook Lane area of Codsall by the laying of a water main from the existing main of the Wolverhampton Corporation. Existing supplies were from wells and were of an unsatisfactory quality.

The County Council decided to approve these three schemes, but were unable to accede to the request for financial assistance.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Wednesfield U.D.

The drainage of an area in the south known as the Neachells area, the improvement of the sewerage system in the north of the district and the extension and improvement of the Sewage Disposal Works. The existing works were already overloaded and large housing development was anticipated in the area.

Lichfield R.D.

To provide a small Sewage Treatment Works to take the sewage from 14 existing houses in the village of Elmhurst which at present discharges to an open ditch ; also to take the sewage from 6 houses to be erected by the District Council.

Seisdon R.D.

Improvements to the Sewage Disposal Works situate near Penn Common, which were obsolete and quite incapable of

treating the sewage from 66 houses and school in the vicinity. The proposal was to provide a new circular filter, humus tanks and sludge drying beds.

Stone R.D.

An application was submitted to the Minister of Health to proceed with the remainder of the Barlaston and Tittensor Sewerage scheme. This scheme was practically the same as that approved in 1935, with the addition of a section of sewer to serve properties on the main road at Strongford.

Uttoxeter R.D.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes for the parishes of Abbots Bromley, Mayfield and Rocester.

The above schemes were approved by the County Council, but consideration as to the making of a grant towards the cost was deferred until the views of the Ministry of Health were made known.

Willenhall U.D.

The Local Authority applied for a contribution by the County Council under Section 307 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of the Willenhall Short Heath Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme. Short Heath was transferred to Willenhall in 1934 under the Staffordshire Review Order and between 1937 and 1940 laid a new main sewer from the Short Heath area to Willenhall, thus dispensing with two small obsolete disposal works, and also carried out extensions to the Willenhall Sewage Disposal Works to deal with the increased flow of sewage from the Short Heath area. This scheme was approved by the County Council, but the Willenhall Council did not at that time make any application for assistance. The County Council decided to make a contribution for the year of application (1946) equal to half the additional cost arising out of the scheme and to fix contributions in succeeding years in the light of the relative rating position.

Cannock R.D.

To provide for the surface water drainage of a large area in the parish of Great Wyrley, principally to meet the needs of present and future housing developments. The County Council approved the scheme. The question of making a grant was deferred.

Lichfield R.D.

(i) To provide a small Sewage Disposal Works to serve 2 existing and 14 proposed houses to be erected by the District Council at Botany Bay in the parish of Swinfen and Packington. The scheme was approved by the County Council, but the question of making a grant was deferred until the views of the Minister of Health were made known. The Minister subsequently decided that he could not regard the scheme as eligible for grant under the 1944 Act, and the County Council decided that a contribution under Section 307 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was not justified.

(ii) To extend the sewer for a distance of about 1,300 yards along the Chester Road from Stonnall Village to a point near Shire Oak Crossroads. The County Council decided to support these proposals, but deferred consideration of a grant until the views of the Minister of Health were known. Subsequently, the Minister intimated that he proposed to defer consideration regarding a grant in aid of this scheme until it could be considered in conjunction with further schemes of water supply and sewerage contemplated by the District Council.

(iii) To extend the sewer in the parish of Harlaston by about 130 yards to serve 8 existing houses and 6 houses in course of erection. At a later date the Lichfield Rural Authority requested that no further action be taken by the County Council with regard to this scheme.

Newcastle R.D.

The Minister of Health had under consideration an application from the Newcastle Rural District Council for financial assistance in aid of schemes of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal for the parishes of Audley, Chorlton, Madeley and Whitmore, and he considered that only a small proportion of the works for the parish of Audley could be regarded as eligible for grant. He provisionally decided to allocate a lump sum grant towards this scheme and also a lump sum grant towards the scheme for the parishes of Chorlton, Madeley and Whitmore. The County Council approved in principle the making to the Newcastle Rural District Council of an equivalent annual contribution.

Stafford R.D.

To provide a sewerage system and small disposal works for the treatment of sewage from 8 new houses erected by the District Council at Forton. The County Council approved the scheme.

Stone R.D.

A sewerage scheme for the parish of Fulford was approved by the Minister of Health, who had agreed to allocate a lump sum grant towards the cost of the scheme. The County Council decided to make an annual contribution not exceeding the annual equivalent of the Ministry's lump sum grant.

Tutbury R.D.

Rolleston.

The construction of almost entirely new Sewage Disposal Works. The existing works constructed in 1908 were obsolete and overworked, so that little purification of the sewage was now taking place. The scheme also provided for the treatment of the sewage from Anslow Village when a sewerage system is provided.

Anslow and part of Rolleston.

To construct new sewers from the existing sewers in Rolleston to Anslow Village and to serve new development in Tutbury Road and at Anslow Leys.

Barton-under-Needwood.

To provide modern sewage treatment works in lieu of the existing obsolete land irrigation area. It was further proposed to extend the sewer a distance of about 1,250 yards to Barton Gate to serve 17 houses.

Dunstall (part).

To extend the sewer about 1,200 yards along the Lichfield—Burton Road to serve a development of about 30 houses at present drained to cesspools.

Tatenhill.

To provide a new sewerage system for the village of Tatenhill and the hamlet of Rangemore entailing the construction of about 5,650 yards of gravitation sewer, 700 yards of rising main and 2 pumping stations.

Yoxall.

To provide sewerage facilities for the village of Yoxall, together with a modern treatment works.

The County Council decided :—

- (1) That the Rolleston scheme, the Anslow and part of Rolleston scheme, and the Dunstall (part) scheme should be approved.
- (2) That the proposals relating to Barton-under-Needwood should be approved, subject to the construction of a new sewer to Barton Gate being deferred for the time being.
- (3) That the proposals relating to Tatenhill should be approved in principle, but that the carrying out of the scheme should be deferred until such time as the water supply had been provided.
- (4) That the proposals relating to Yoxall should be approved subject to minor amendments.

It was further decided that consideration as to making a contribution towards the cost of these schemes should be deferred until the views of the Minister of Health were made known.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES. YEARS 1946-1948.

The following Inquiries were held during the three years into schemes of water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal, and in each case the County Medical Officer of Health or his representative attended :—

<i>District</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount of Loan</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
Newcastle R.D. ... (Audley)	28/3/46	£50,000 (now amended to £59,930)	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal
Newcastle R.D. ... (Chorlton, Madeley, Whitmore)	29/3/46	£14,480	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

<i>District</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount of Loan</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
Tutbury R.D. ... (Needwood, Yoxall, Hanbury, Tatenhill, Anslow, Wychnor, Dunstall, Rolleston)	3/5/46	£43,286	Water
Stoke-on-Trent C.B. ... Stone R.D. Cheadle R.D.	20/2/47	—	Blythe Valley Sewer- age and Sewage Disposal Scheme
Stone R.D. (Eccleshall)	10/9/47	£53,400	Water
Tutbury R.D. ... (Dunstall)	30/9/47	£6,070	Sewerage
Biddulph U.D. ...	9/10/47	£79,360	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal
Rowley Regis Borough (Cradley Heath)—Upper Stour Valley Main Drainage Board	12/11/47	£25,000	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal
Coseley U.D.	3/12/47	£54,500	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal
Cheadle R.D. ... (Cotton, Oakamoor and Waterhouses)	10/12/47	£32,955	Water
Stone R.D. (Fulford, Hilderstone)	18/2/48	£54,190 (Amended scheme, £28,000)	Water
Brierley Hill U.D. ... (Kinver)	15/4/48	£8,750	Sewage Disposal
Uttoxeter U.D. ...	27/5/48	£86,490	Water
Tipton Borough ...	7/10/48	£224,650	Sewage Disposal
Cheadle R.D. ... (Alton Tythe Barn)	30/11/48	£920	Sewage Disposal
Aldridge U.D. ...	31/12/48	£150,000	Sewage Disposal

RURAL HOUSING

DISTRICT	No. of working class houses in area	No. of houses surveyed at 30/6/48	CATEGORIES					Unclassified	No. of cases of overcrowding
			1	2	3	4	5		
Cannock ...	4,000 approx.	1,756	336	698	549	53	106	14	48
Cheadle ...	7,210 estimated	804	130	346	246	—	82	—	28
Leek ...	4,500 approx.	1,159	507	218	389	3	42	—	21
Lichfield ...	6,000 approx.	4,682	2,273	1,023	1,108	65	213	—	—
Newcastle ...	4,000	2,040	777	451	648	2	162	—	22
Seisdon ...	4,500	2,476	1,335	294	557	16	274	—	3
Stafford ...	3,000	967	249	184	288	34	212	—	10
Stone ...	2,500 approx.	2,500	935	768	640	—	157	—	—
Tutbury ...	2,500	1,644	815	422	—	302	105	—	10
Uttoxeter ...	2,505	931	182	464	—	261	24	—	36
TOTAL ...	40,715	18,959	7,539	4,868	4,425	736	1,377	14	178

NOTE. Category 1. Satisfactory in all respects.
 " 2. Minor defects.
 " 3. Repairs or structural alterations required.
 " 4. Suitable for action under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.
 " 5. Totally unfit and should be demolished.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

I have no general comments to make as far as Isolation Hospital accommodation in the County is concerned.

The following statistics relate to the notifiable infectious diseases amongst civilians during the three years. On reference to the tables at the end of the Report, the numbers and death-rates for each Sanitary District will be found.

SMALLPOX.

No cases of this disease were notified in 1946 or 1948, but, unfortunately, in 1947 an outbreak of smallpox occurred in the south of the County, mainly in Bilston. Thirty-two cases were notified and, unfortunately, 6 persons died. The County Health Department rendered every assistance to the Bilston Health Department by the loan of technical staff, and the combined efforts were successful in limiting the outbreak. Special clinics for vaccination were opened and approximately 16,000 persons vaccinated.

SCARLET FEVER.

The following were the notifications and case-rates for the three years under review :—

			1946		1947		1948	
			<i>No.</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Case</i>
			<i>Notified</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Notified</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Notified</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Urban	...	...	1,104	1.84	1,260	2.06	1,901	3.04
Rural	...	...	267	1.37	324	1.63	403	1.99
Total	...	...	1,371	1.72	1,584	1.95	2,304	2.78
Case Rate :								
England & Wales		—	1.38	—	1.37	—	1.73	

(For comparison purposes the figures for 1945 were 1,238, 2.14, 290, 1.53, 1,528, 1.99 and 1.89 respectively).

DIPHTHERIA.

The following table gives the incidence of this disease during 1946, 1947 and 1948, together with particulars of the deaths involved :—

					<i>No. Notified</i>		
					1946	1947	1948
Urban	...	...	...	...	254	160	114
Rural	...	...	...	...	29	18	11
Total	...	...	...	...	283	178	125
Case-rate	...	...	...	...	0.36	0.22	0.15
Case-rate, England and Wales					0.28	0.13	0.08

(For comparison purposes, the figures for 1945 were 470, 83, 553, 0.72 and 0.46 respectively).

In 1946, nine deaths occurred in the Urban and two in the Rural Districts, yielding death-rate of 0.01 in each case.

In 1947, ten deaths occurred in Urban and three in Rural Districts, the death-rate for both Urban and Rural being 0.02.

During 1948, there were ten deaths, all occurring in Urban Districts, the death-rate being 0.02.

(During 1945, the previous year under review, there were 16 deaths throughout the County, 14 occurring in Urban and 2 in Rural Districts).

The steady reduction in the case-rate and the death-rate will be noted, and is due to the cumulative effect of the diphtheria immunisation scheme.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Nineteen notifications of enteric fever were made during 1946, as compared with 7 in 1945. Three Typhoid and 9 Paratyphoid were in Urban Districts, 3 Typhoid and 4 Paratyphoid in Rural Districts.

The case-rates for the country as a whole for Typhoid and Paratyphoid were 0.01 and 0.02 respectively, the Staffordshire rate for Paratyphoid being similar.

Two deaths occurred, one in an Urban, the other in a Rural District.

No notifications of enteric fever were made during 1947. The case-rate for England and Wales both for Typhoid and Paratyphoid was 0.01 per 1,000 of the population.

In 1948, five notifications were made—one Typhoid and one Paratyphoid were in Urban Districts, and three Paratyphoid in Rural Districts. The case-rate for the country as a whole, both for Typhoid and Paratyphoid, was 0.01 in each instance, the Staffordshire rate for Paratyphoid being 0.00. One death from this disease occurred in an urban area.

MEASLES.

The following table gives particulars of the notifications and case-rates for the three years under review, together with information regarding the deaths from this disease :—

				1946	1947	1948
				<i>Notified</i>	<i>Notified</i>	<i>Notified</i>
Urban	...	...	...	958	7,550	4,163
Rural	...	...	...	446	2,206	1,306
Total	...	...	...	1,404	9,756	5,469
Case-rate	...	...	...	1.77	12.01	6.47
Case-rate, England and						
Wales	...	...	...	3.92	9.41	9.34

For comparative purposes the figures for 1945 were 6,793, 1,847, 8,640, 11.24 and 11.67, respectively.

The deaths which occurred from this disease were as follows :—

1946	...	2—both in Urban Districts.
1947	...	29—22 in Urban and 7 in Rural Districts.
1948	...	6—5 in Urban and 1 in Rural Districts.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Below is given the information relating to notifications, case-rates and deaths from Whooping Cough :—

				1946	1947	1948
Urban	...	...	...	1,371	1,221	1,896
Rural	...	...	...	534	335	776
Total ...	...	...	...	1,905	1,556	2,672
Case-rate	...	...	...	2.40	1.92	3.22
Case-rate, England and Wales	...	...	...	2.28	2.22	3.42

(The figures for 1945 were 1,176, 383, 1,559, 2.03 and 1.64, respectively).

In 1946, there were 19 deaths in the Urban Districts and 3 in the Rural, the death-rates being 0.03 and 0.02, respectively.

In 1947, 14 deaths occurred, 10 taking place in Urban and 4 in Rural Districts, the death-rate in each instance being 0.02.

In 1948, 15 deaths took place in Urban and 6 in Rural Districts. The death-rates were 0.02 and 0.03, respectively.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

In 1946, one case only, in an Urban District, was notified, but 5 deaths were reported, 3 in Urban and 2 in Rural Districts.

During 1947, no cases were notified, although 4 deaths in Urban and 3 in Rural Districts were reported.

In 1948, one case, in a Rural District, was notified, but 3 deaths, which occurred in Urban Districts, were reported.

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOENCEPHALITIS.

In 1946, 5 cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in Urban and 1 in a Rural District. There were 3 deaths from this condition, 2 occurring in Urban and 1 in a Rural District. In addition, 5 cases of Polioencephalitis in Urban Districts were notified.

In 1947, there were 102 cases of Poliomyelitis notified, 69 in Urban and 33 in Rural Districts. There were also 4 notifications of Polioencephalitis in the Urban and 5 in the Rural Districts.

As regards deaths from these conditions, 5 occurred in Urban and 7 in Rural Districts.

During 1943, 15 cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in Urban and 6 cases in Rural Districts. Two deaths, 1 in an Urban and 1 in a Rural District, occurred during the year from this condition.

There were no notifications of Polioencephalitis.

DYSENTERY.

The following are the particulars of the notifications and the Sanitary Districts which were affected during 1946, 1947 and 1948 :—

1946		1947		1948	
<i>District</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Cases</i>
Aldridge U.D. ...	6	Bilston M.B. ...	2	Bilston M.B. ...	2
Bilston M.B. ...	11	Cannock U.D. ...	1	Newcastle M.B. ...	1
Brierley Hill U.D.	1	Darlaston U.D.	1	Stafford M.B. ...	4
Cannock U.D. ...	1	Stafford M.B. ...	1	Stafford R.D. ...	1
Coseley U.D. ...	1	Wednesfield U.D.	7		—
Kidsgrove U.D.	2	Willenhall U.D.	29		8
Leek U.D. ...	1	Cannock R.D. ...	1		—
Stafford M.B. ...	16	Cheadle R.D. ...	1		
Stone U.D. ...	2	Stafford R.D. ...	1		
Wednesfield U.D.	1		—		
Cannock R.D. ...	3		44		
Cheadle R.D. ...	27		—		
Leek R.D. ...	1				
Seisdon R.D. ...	2				
Stafford R.D. ...	10				
Stone R.D. ...	2				
Uttoxeter R.D. ...	3				
	—				
	90				
	—				

The number of cases notified in 1945 was 218.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

The table below sets out the notifications and case-rates for the three years :—

	1946	1947	1948
Urban	28	28	4
Rural	6	5	4
Total	34	33	8
Case-rate	0.04	0.04	0.01
Case-rate for England and Wales	0.05	0.05	0.03
Deaths—Urban	10	15	3
Rural	1	2	2
Total	11	17	5

The deaths from non-notifiable infectious diseases were as follows :—

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

	1946		1947		1948	
	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Urban ...	40	3.3	57	4.3	45	3.7
Rural ...	11	3.1	12	3.0	12	3.4

INFLUENZA.

Urban ...	83	49	30
Rural ...	30	17	9

DISEASES	NOTIFICATIONS						DEATHS					
	Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural		
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948
Small-pox	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1,104	1,260	1,901	267	324	403	1	3	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	254	160	114	29	18	11	9	10	10	2	3	—
Enteric Fever	12	—	2	7	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
Measles	958	7,550	4,163	446	2,206	1,306	2	22	5	—	7	1
Whooping Cough	1,371	1,221	1,896	534	335	776	19	10	15	3	4	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	52	43	32	6	11	9	4	3	1	2	2	1
Erysipelas	108	91	124	33	32	35	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	28	28	4	6	5	4	10	15	3	1	2	2
Poliomyelitis	5	69	15	1	33	6	2	5	1	1	7	1
Polioencephalitis	—	4	—	—	5	—	}					
Pneumonia	578	575	475	173	109	120						
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	3	2	3	—
Dysentery	42	41	7	48	3	1	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Not classified in Registrar-General's Return.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following tables show new cases of tuberculosis, including primary notifications and cases which came to notice, otherwise than by formal notification, and deaths from the disease, classified according to age and sex.

The 1948 figures are given separately as during this year the age groups were slightly altered in accordance with Circular 174/48 of the Ministry of Health to give separate figures for children aged 2 to 4 years and persons of 75 years and over.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES								DEATHS							
	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary			
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
0—	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	4	4	2	1
1—	16	6	8	12	18	15	13	14	3	1	1	1	12	13	9	9
5—	7	10	10	14	23	17	13	21	—	2	2	5	5	6	4	6
10—	9	11	11	15	14	9	8	15								
15—	33	32	43	76	6	4	12	5								
20—	58	62	69	71	7	3	9	7								
25—	107	119	95	88	5	9	16	14	115	96	110	116	7	8	8	16
35—	72	77	32	36	6	4	2	6	77	69	24	25	6	4	4	2
45—	61	55	12	28	1	2	2	3								
55—	37	46	2	9	—	2	3	1								
65—	13	21	5	9	—	—	—	—								
TOTALS	415	442	298	359	81	66	80	87	211	187	140	154	36	35	27	34

1948 AGE PERIODS				NEW CASES				DEATHS				
				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	
1—	1	5	5	6	}	3	2	6	8
2—	...	...	...	8	5	10	8		
5—	...	...	...	14	10	21	26		
10—	13	10	10	8	}	2	3	4	6
15—	...	...	...	42	43	9	12		
20—	...	...	...	74	71	3	4		
25—	116	97	2	12	}	123	107	10	10
35—	...	...	...	82	29	4	2		
45—	...	...	...	93	18	3	2		
55—	69	12	2	1	}	95	17	2	2
65—	...	...	...	18	3	—	—		
75 and upwards	...	...	...	—	1	—	—		
TOTALS				531	308	70	82	248	132	24	28	

In 1946, 351 persons died from pulmonary tuberculosis and 63 from other forms of tuberculosis, the death-rates being 0.44 and 0.08 per 1,000 of the population, respectively.

In 1947, the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were 314 and those from other forms of tuberculosis were 69. The death-rates in this year were 0.42 and 0.08 per 1,000 of the population, respectively.

During 1948, 380 deaths occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis and 52 from other forms of this disease, the death-rates being 0.46 and 0.06, respectively.

The table which follows shows the death-rates in the Urban and Rural Districts of the County from 1914 :—

Year	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population			
	Phthisis		Other forms of Tuberculosis	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1914	0.89	0.54	0.31	0.20
1915	0.94	0.67	0.34	0.29
1916	1.01	0.80	0.40	0.29
1917	1.01	0.74	0.34	0.31
1918	1.03	0.88	0.31	0.28
1919	0.83	0.61	0.22	0.30
1920	0.75	0.56	0.30	0.21
1921	0.80	0.53	0.23	0.21
1922	0.80	0.55	0.24	0.17
1923	0.75	0.58	0.25	0.22
1924	0.73	0.58	0.22	0.20
1925	0.83	0.49	0.22	0.14
1926	0.74	0.50	0.22	0.11
1927	0.73	0.44	0.21	0.22
1928	0.64	0.48	0.14	0.13
1929	0.76	0.54	0.15	0.12
1930	0.72	0.54	0.15	0.13
1931	0.78	0.52	0.17	0.13
1932	0.64	0.42	0.16	0.14
1933	0.72	0.50	0.14	0.08
1934	0.67	0.43	0.11	0.16
1935	0.67	0.35	0.13	0.08
1936	0.53	0.34	0.11	0.08
1937	0.60	0.41	0.13	0.11
1938	0.56	0.29	0.13	0.11
1939	0.52	0.35	0.09	0.11
1940	0.51	0.29	0.11	0.06
1941	0.57	0.33	0.16	0.14
1942	0.52	0.34	0.13	0.10
1943	0.55	0.29	0.11	0.07
1944	0.52	0.25	0.10	0.07
1945	0.56	0.22	0.11	0.09
1946	0.49	0.28	0.08	0.06
1947	0.47	0.28	0.09	0.07
1948	0.51	0.33	0.07	0.05

NOTIFICATION.

The following are particulars of the primary notifications made from 1918 :—

1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
856	699	642	929	971	1029	974	1232	1400	1106	1194	1017	1021	1129	1074	1011
1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	
929	825	831	858	789	726	669	788	830	841	798	769	775	813	852	

The following is a summary of cases, other than primary notifications, coming to notice from other sources during the three years :—

	1946	1947	1948
Number of cases other than primary notifications coming to knowledge within the year	99	141	139
Of the above, transfers from other areas	54	75	85
Number of un-notified cases which died	45	54	47
Number of other cases which died, notification being made before death	—	12	7
Ratio of un-notified cases which died to total deaths	1 : 9.2	1 : 6.2	1 : 8

In 1946, roughly 8 out of 9 deaths were of cases notified under the regulations before decease ; in 1947, the numbers were 5 out of 6, and in 1948, 7 out of 8.

The total notifications are classified in a preceding table and the incidence in the sexes and age groups should be specially observed

REGISTERS OF DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

At the end of the year the following cases were included in these registers :—

YEAR	TOTAL CASES	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1946 ...	8,021	2,936	2,559	5,495	1,323	1,203	2,526
1947 ...	8,306	3,106	2,722	5,828	1,269	1,209	2,478
1948 ..	8,536	3,271	2,781	6,052	1,268	1,216	2,484

The figures given above indicate that in 1946 there was 1 case of tuberculosis in every 99 persons, or 10.1 per 1,000 of the population ;

in 1947 there was 1 case to 98 persons, or 10.2 per 1,000 ; and in 1948 there was 1 case to every 97 persons, or 10.3 per 1,000 of the population.

The table also shows that in 1946 there was approximately 1 death amongst 18 cases, and that in 1947 and 1948 there was 1 death in every 20 cases.

CANCER.

In the following table the deaths from Cancer during 1946, 1947 and 1948, in age and sex groups, in the Urban and Rural Districts of the County, are shown :—

AGE PERIODS	URBAN DISTRICTS									RURAL DISTRICTS									GRAND TOTAL		
	Male			Female			Total			Male			Female			Total					
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948
0— ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1— ...	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	3	3	3
5— ...	1	4	2	—	1	2	1	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	6	4
15— ...	38	42	37	42	45	44	80	87	81	8	13	3	19	12	13	27	25	16	107	112	97
45— ...	162	207	213	169	183	163	331	390	376	44	53	36	58	64	72	102	117	108	433	507	484
65— ...	248	256	246	212	214	227	460	470	473	81	83	95	80	92	83	161	175	178	621	645	651
	449	509	498	425	446	439	874	955	937	135	150	135	158	168	168	293	318	303	1167	1273	1240

During the period under review, the deaths from Cancer accounted for 14.0% (in 1946), 14.6% (in 1947) and 15.5% (in 1948) of the total civilian deaths. As stated in my previous Reports, there is little variation from year to year in the group of deaths from this cause which occur in persons under the age of 45 years, the numbers being 113, 121 and 105 in 1946, 1947 and 1948, respectively.

Below is given a table showing the deaths from Cancer as compared with deaths from all causes since 1920.

Year	Total Deaths from Cancer, Malignant Disease	Total Deaths, all causes	Percentage of Cancer Deaths, to total Deaths
1920	667	8,710	7.7
1925	790	8,717	9.1
1930	912	7,772	11.7
1936	968	8,225	11.8
1937	989	8,868	11.2
1938	1,033	8,412	12.3
1939	1,046	8,536	12.3
1940	1,096	9,145	12.0
1941	1,095	8,992	12.2
1942	1,183	7,999	14.8
1943	1,128	8,515	13.2
1944	1,151	7,936	14.5
1945	1,210	8,489	14.3
1946	1,167	8,319	14.0
1947	1,273	8,747	14.6
1948	1,240	7,992	15.5

GENERAL HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

During the three years under review, the Central Council for Health Education continued to provide facilities for the provision of general health campaigns, as distinct from those on sex education mentioned in the Venereal Diseases section of this Report. The County Council agreed to participate in these campaigns on a 50-50 basis with the District Councils and Education Committee, and lectures were given in the following districts during the period :—

1946.—Sedgley U.D., Tettenhall U.D., Newcastle R.D.

1947.—Coseley U.D., Tettenhall U.D., Wednesbury M.B., Cheadle R.D., Uttoxeter R.D.

1948.—Cheadle R.D.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Until the 4th July, 1948, the County Council, under the scheme for the treatment of Venereal Diseases, had agreements with the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent; the Staffordshire General Infirmary, Stafford; the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton; the Guest Hospital, Dudley; the Corbett Hospital, Amblecote; and the Walsall Corporation for the establishment of special clinics. A special arrangement also existed for the treatment of County cases at the Birmingham General Hospital, and there was an agreement with the Children's Hospital, Ladywood Road, Birmingham.

There was one whole-time Venereal Diseases Officer on the staff of the County Council, who was responsible for the Clinics at Stafford and Stoke-on-Trent, mentioned above. In addition, as a result of wartime staffing difficulties, by an arrangement between the County Council and the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation, he temporarily attended the Shelton Municipal Clinic.

The only treatment centres situated in the Administrative County were those at the Corbett Hospital in Amblecote, and the Staffordshire General Infirmary, Stafford, but the County Council were responsible for the one at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent. The arrangements which existed at Centres in the areas of neighbouring Authorities have already been mentioned, and in a later table the attendances of County patients at the various hospitals are detailed. During the three years, the increase in the incidence of these diseases, and the presence of service cases at the Treatment Centres, was not sufficient to demand any extension of pre-war facilities.

As in previous years the County Council allocated an annual sum of £400 for propaganda campaigns, the arrangements for lecture courses being made by the Central Council for Health Education. Unfortunately, the Central Council gave up this additional work in the early part of 1948, and the County Council accepted direct responsibility for certain of the activities they had planned for later dates, *i.e.*, the lecturers were paid their fees by the County Council.

During the three years, lecture courses were held in the following districts :—

1946.—Biddulph U.D., Cannock U.D., Lichfield City, Newcastle M.B., Leek R.D., Lichfield R.D.

1947.—Aldridge U.D., Brierley Hill U.D., Brownhills U.D., Cannock U.D., Rugeley U.D., Tipton M.B., Wednesbury M.B., Cannock R.D., Lichfield R.D.

1948.—Bilston M.B., Brierley Hill U.D., Cannock U.D., Stafford M.B., Cannock R.D., Lichfield R.D.

In previous Annual Reports the working of Defence Regulation 33B, concerning the compulsory treatment of venereal diseases in certain cases, has been explained.

At the 31st December, 1947, the regulation expired and the procedure consequently no longer operated from that date.

In 1946, 24 contacts were brought to notice. With the exception of one case, single forms only were received. The one for whom two forms were received voluntarily attended the Treatment Centre.

In 1947, 18 contacts were reported, 1 male and 17 female. Of the female cases, two forms were received in respect of two patients. One of these voluntarily attended a Treatment Centre and the other also attended, but later defaulted, only resuming after a statutory notice had been served.

The following table gives the results of the approach made to the remaining cases by the appropriate staff of the department during the two years :—

	1946		1947	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Already attending Treatment Centres ...	—	1	—	1
Attended as a result of interview ...	—	9	—	7
Promised to attend but failed to do so ...	—	4	—	2
Interviewed but denied contact ...	—	—	—	2
Seen by own doctor ...	—	1	—	—
No trace ...	—	8	1	3

During the three years, the following were the numbers of Staffordshire patients attending for treatment for the first time :—

1946—1,908. 1947—1,085. 1948—1,304.

The tables below indicate in detail where such treatment was obtained :—

1946.

TREATMENT CENTRE	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal	Total New Cases	Attendances (all patients)
Birmingham General Hospital	43	—	59	186	288	3665
Burton-on-Trent General Infirmary	2	—	15	15	32	339
Crewe (County)	1	—	1	—	2	21
Derby Royal Infirmary	8	—	7	17	32	349
Dudley Guest Hospital	31	—	42	137	210	3399
Shrewsbury	—	—	—	1	1	1
Stafford (Staffordshire General Infirmary)	27	—	27	58	112	1279
Stoke-on-Trent (North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary)	55	—	68	180	303	6772
Stoke-on-Trent (Municipal Clinic, Shelton)	15	1	57	122	195	1600
Stockport County Borough	1	—	1	—	2	11
Stourbridge (Corbett Hospital)	13	—	19	33	65	957
Walsall (Manor Hospital)	25	1	55	122	203	1722
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital	54	—	100	309	463	6531
	275	2	451	1180	1908	26646

1947.

TREATMENT CENTRE	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal	Total New Cases	Attendances (all patients)
Birmingham General Hospital	39	—	32	130	201	2865
Burton-on-Trent General Infirmary	4	—	4	4	12	208
Derby Royal Infirmary	7	—	3	11	21	309
Dudley Guest Hospital	16	—	25	96	137	2214
Holloway (London) Royal Northern Hospital	—	—	1	1	2	11
Shrewsbury	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stafford (Staffordshire General Infirmary)	7	—	16	71	94	797
Stoke-on-Trent (North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary)	35	2	57	107	201	4313
Stoke-on-Trent (Wellesley Street)	18	—	44	113	175	1448
Stourbridge (Corbett Hospital)	2	—	10	15	27	841
Walsall (Manor Hospital)	19	—	62	134	215	1604
	147	2	254	682	1085	14611

TREATMENT CENTRE	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhœa	Non-Venereal	Total New Cases	Attendances (all patients)
Birmingham (Children's Hospital)	1	—	—	4	5	5
Birmingham General Hospital	32	—	29	139	200	2597
Burton-on-Trent General Infirmary	5	—	6	3	14	234
Derby Royal Infirmary	2	—	5	10	17	237
Dudley Guest Hospital	21	1	17	119	158	2536
Stafford (Staffordshire General Infirmary)... ..	13	—	16	84	113	689
South Shields Municipal Clinic	—	—	—	1	1	1
Stockport	—	—	1	1	2	13
Stoke-on-Trent (North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary)	38	2	28	114	182	3979
Stoke-on-Trent (Wellesley Street)	4	—	25	112	141	954
Stourbridge (Corbett Hospital)	7	—	11	24	42	662
Walsall (Manor Hospital)	12	—	42	92	146	1338
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital	42	1	39	201	283	2717
	177	4	219	904	1304	15962

For comparative purposes the totals of the cases included in the foregoing tables for the last 14 years have been extracted and are given below :—

Year	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhœa	Total Cases	Non-Venereal
1935 ...	166	4	322	492	295
1936 ...	137	6	294	437	341
1937 ...	116	5	320	441	326
1938 ...	133	3	302	438	344
1939 ...	116	5	283	404	310
1940 ...	126	1	244	371	348
1941 ...	111	1	267	379	359
1942 ...	134	2	266	402	512
1943 ...	163	2	271	436	783
1944 ...	171	2	273	446	791
1945 ...	186	—	355	541	867
1946 ...	275	2	451	728	1,180
1947 ...	147	2	254	403	682
1948 ...	177	4	219	400	904

Free samples of Salvarsan or its substitutes are issued to General Practitioners, who comply with the necessary requirements, for the treatment of Staffordshire cases in their practices.

SCABIES.

In the Annual Report for 1945 it was stated that owing to the termination of tenancies of First Aid Posts and Cleansing Stations, set up for war-time purposes, the use of the premises, with supplies of hot

water, could no longer be available for compulsory cleansing purposes, and by the end of June of that year the facilities could no longer be continued.

In-patient treatment, however, continued to be provided at Public Assistance Institutions, the Health Committee accepting financial responsibility.

During 1946 and 1947, 31 and 14 cases, respectively, were so treated, whilst to the 4th July, 1948, three were dealt with.

At the 31st December, 1947, Regulation 33A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, expired; and the Scabies Order, 1941, which was made under that regulation and gave power for compulsory examination and treatment, accordingly ceased to be operative.

AREA ADMINISTRATION.

As a consequence of the absorption of the duties of the formerly independent Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities, the County Council decided that nine Sub-Committees, to be known as Area Committees, should be established and authorised to exercise on behalf of the Local Health Authority and in accordance with the respective proposals approved by the Minister of Health under Section 20 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and with the direction and control and to the satisfaction of the Local Health Authority day to day management in their respective areas of the services required to be provided by the Authority under Part III of the Act. Furthermore, these Committees were authorised to appoint certain staff, clerical, domestic help, day nursery (other than Matrons and Deputy Matrons), etc., to make proposals from time to time to the Local Health Authority on the Health Service, and to bring to the notice of the Local Health Authority any matters which in the opinion of the Area Committee relate to, or would promote, the efficient working of the Health Service.

The formation of the nine areas to be served by the Area Committees and the centre of administration in each received careful consideration, as, of course, due regard had to be given to such factors as community of interest, geographical location, and size and population of the various Borough, Urban and Rural Districts comprising the groups.

The administrative staff of each area consists of a part-time Area Medical Officer, Area Clerk and Area Financial Officer, with appropriate clerical staff.

The following are particulars of the districts and populations comprising each area :—

<i>Name of Area</i>		<i>County District</i>		<i>Population, Centre of Mid-1948 Administration</i>	
1.—Leek	...	Biddulph U.D.	...	10,750	Cheadle
		Leek U.D.	...	19,470	
		Cheadle R.D.	...	31,980	
		Leek R.D.	...	16,670	
		Total	...	78,870	
2.—Newcastle- under-Lyme	...	Newcastle Borough	...	69,310	Newcastle
		Kidsgrove U.D.	...	15,410	
		Newcastle R.D.	...	16,650	
		Total	...	101,370	
3.—Stafford	...	Stafford Borough	...	37,560	Stafford
		Stone U.D.	...	7,790	
		Stafford R.D....	...	15,170	
		Stone R.D.	...	17,330	
		Total	...	77,850	
4.—Uttoxeter	...	Uttoxeter U.D.	...	7,280	Uttoxeter
		Uttoxeter R.D.	...	10,710	
		Tutbury R.D.	...	14,420	
		Total	...	32,410	
5.—Lichfield	...	Lichfield City...	...	10,170	Lichfield
		Tamworth Borough	...	13,030	
		Aldridge U.D.	...	27,990	
		Rugeley U.D....	...	8,321	
		Lichfield R.D.	...	34,340	
		Total	...	93,851	
6.—Cannock	...	Cannock U.D.	...	40,590	Cannock
		Brownhills U.D.	...	21,360	
		Cannock R.D.	...	23,550	
		Total	...	85,500	
7.—Brierley Hill	...	Tettenhall U.D.	...	7,492	Brierley Hill
		Sedgley U.D.	...	21,650	
		Brierley Hill U.D.	...	48,250	
		Amblecote U.D.	...	3,017	
		Seisdon R.D.	...	21,800	
		Total	...	102,209	

<i>Name of Area</i>	<i>County District</i>	<i>Population Mid-1948</i>	<i>Centre of Administration</i>
8.—Rowley Regis	Coseley U.D. ...	33,020	Tipton
	Tipton Borough ...	38,610	
	Rowley Regis Borough	49,130	
	Total ...	120,760	
9.—Wednesbury ...	Wednesfield U.D. ...	16,730	Wednesbury
	Willenhall U.D. ...	30,610	
	Darlaston U.D. ...	21,590	
	Bilston Borough ...	32,720	
	Wednesbury Borough	34,460	
	Total ...	136,110	

At the end of December, 1948, five of the Area Medical Offices (Leek, Newcastle, Uttoxeter, Brierley Hill and Wednesbury) had commenced to function.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

Until the 4th July, 1948, the above-mentioned service of the County Council was operated in the whole of the Administrative County with the exception of the six Municipal Boroughs and two Urban Districts mentioned in other parts of this Report, which were until this date autonomous as far as this service was concerned.

The service included :—

- (a) Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics attended by Doctors and Health Visitors.
- (b) A special scheme for ante-natal examinations in rural areas.
- (c) Specialist and/or Hospital arrangements for the treatment of Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Difficult Ante-Natal, Labour and Lying-in conditions, Orthopædic and Ophthalmic cases and Ailing Babies.
- (d) Maternity Home Provision.
- (e) Dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and children.
- (f) Arrangements for the care of premature babies and illegitimate children.
- (g) Illegitimate Children.
- (h) Day Nurseries.
- (i) A full Health Visitors service with lectures on mothercraft.
- (j) Arrangements for immunisation against diphtheria, etc.
- (k) Infestation by Head Lice.
- (l) Supply of Welfare Foods.
- (m) Adoption of Children.
- (n) Child Life Protection.

From the "appointed day" the County's Maternity and Child Welfare area was extended to the whole of the Administrative County, which involved an increase in population (estimated mid-1948) of 335,400, the estimated total population of the area being thus 828,930 as compared with 474,020 in 1946 and 484,900 in 1947. From the 5th July, 1948, Local Health Authorities were relieved of their responsibility for the provision of specialist and hospital arrangements, which have been enumerated under (c) above, and of maternity home provision, although this latter was continued to be undertaken at the request of, and on behalf of, the Regional Hospital Board until the 31st March, 1949.

The provisions of the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939, and of the Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 206-220—Child Life Protection, were administered by the Health Department until the 30th September, 1948, when the new Children's Department created by the County Council took over this responsibility.

The following are brief particulars of the various schemes detailed above :—

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

During 1946 and 1947 and the first half of 1948, there was little change except that in 1946 a combined School Clinic and Infant Welfare Centre was opened at Werrington on the 4th January, and a combined School Clinic and Infant Welfare Centre was opened at Baddeley Green on the 6th May with fortnightly sessions to alternate with the Endon Clinic.

In 1947, owing to shortage of medical staff, it was found necessary, as a temporary measure, to suspend the Tuesday sessions at the Shelfield Infant Welfare Centre, the Centre thus being open on Mondays only from the 8th December, 1947, and in the same week the Thursday sessions at Aldridge Infant Welfare Centre were suspended, so that this latter Centre was open on Wednesdays only.

In June, 1948, the Armitage Infant Welfare Centre was transferred to the Parish Hall from the Handsacre Methodist Temple, and in the same month the Centre at Eccleshall was transferred to the Memorial Hall from the A.T.C. Headquarters.

From the 8th November, 1948, an Infant Welfare Centre was opened at Hixon to operate on Monday afternoons fortnightly and to alternate with the Centre at Great Haywood, the sessions at which were therefore reduced from weekly to fortnightly intervals.

Unfortunately, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the premises, it was found necessary to close the Baddeley Green Centre from the 13th December, 1948, and the sessions at Endon therefore reverted to weekly ones instead of fortnightly from the 20th of that month.

At the 4th July, 1948, there were 69 Welfare Centres functioning, and in addition there was a small Infant Welfare Centre administered by

a Voluntary Committee at which no doctor was in attendance. Of the 69 Centres, 39 were combined (*i.e.*, Minor Ailment Clinics and Welfare Centres) and 30 were Welfare Centres only.

As from the “appointed day,” the Centres previously administered by the former autonomous authorities were, of course, incorporated into the County scheme, and at the end of the year the number in operation was 93, of which 57 were combined, the remainder being Welfare Centres only.

The following are particulars of the number of sessions and attendances made during the three years under review :—

	1946	1947	1948
Number of sessions held	4,084	4,082	4,357
Number of attendances by children under 1 year of age	62,687	69,786	101,231
Number of children under 1 who attended for first time during year	5,373	5,996	7,105
Number of attendances by children 1—5 ...	44,248	37,280	47,636
Number of children 1—5 attending for first time during year	1,649	1,432	1,775
Number of children under 1 year of age on books at end of year	4,794	5,431	8,884
Number of children over 1 and under 5 on books at end of year	6,393	6,471	11,313

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Here again, during 1946 and 1947 and for the first half of 1948, there was little of moment to report, so that there were still 37 Centres fully equipped for ante-natal purposes, special sessions being held at 23 of them. At the 5th July, including the Clinics incorporated from the former autonomous areas, there were 50 Ante-Natal Clinics and 1 Post-Natal Clinic which is held fortnightly.

The following are the numbers of expectant mothers and attendances made by them during the three years :—

	1946	1947	1948
Number of expectant mothers attending ...	646	939	5,313
Total number of attendances	3,825	3,742	21,860

Where treatment is required, the patient is referred to her own doctor, through the medium of the midwife, except for unsatisfactory dental conditions. Treatment of the latter can be given under the County Council scheme, and the patients are offered the facilities provided.

RURAL ANTE-NATAL SCHEME.

The following are details of the cases dealt with under the above-mentioned scheme during the period under review. It should be mentioned that as from 1/11/46 the scheme was widened to provide for two examinations.

	1946	1947	1948
Number of examinations undertaken ...	646	1,174	1,054
Number of expectant mothers examined ...	646	939	798
Number of expectant mothers examined twice in year	—	235	256
Number of expectant mothers examined once only during year	646	704	542
Of these, number who were examined in previous year	—	47	67

CONSULTING OBSTETRICIANS (to 4/7/48).

This scheme, where necessary, enabled the general practitioner to obtain the assistance of a Specialist at any time during pregnancy, labour or the lying-in period, and the facility was frequently sought. During 1946, the Consultants were concerned with 508 cases, in 1947 the number was 874 and during the first half of 1948 the cases referred numbered 434.

This activity also included arrangements for the use of a "Flying Squad" provided by the Birmingham Maternity Hospital in the patient's own home where for instance a blood transfusion was required and there would be danger in transferring the case to hospital. The cases so treated were 3 in 1946, 2 in 1947, and 1 in 1948. .

MATERNITY HOSPITAL TREATMENT (to 4/7/48).

The County Council, under this scheme, were responsible for the maintenance in many hospitals, with which the Authority had arrangements, of women whose medical condition necessitated admission. During 1946, 427, 1947, 550 and 1948, 294 such patients were dealt with.

MATERNITY HOME PROVISION (to 4/7/48).

In the 1944 and 1945 Annual Reports a full account was given of the County Council arrangements in this connection, and the endeavours made to obtain more suitable accommodation for such patients, but despite much search it was not possible to add to the existing number of beds, all of which were available at the County Council's Public Assistance Institutions, except at Lichfield Public Assistance Institution where the number of beds was increased from 7 to 9 on the 22nd May, 1946, this figure again being increased to 14 on the 16th November, 1947. As previously, therefore, it was necessary to limit the bookings to those patients who could not possibly be confined at home.

In addition, from October, 1947, two beds at the Burton House Maternity Home in Stafford were rented from the Borough Council. Owing to staff shortages, however, it was not possible to arrange for the admission of any patients from the County Area from then until the "appointed day."

The following are particulars of patients admitted to Maternity Units during the period :—

		1946	1947	1948 (to 4/7/48)
Cannock Public Assistance Institution	...	28	32	19
Leek	„ „ „	128	159	78
Lichfield	„ „ „	114	161	90
Sedgley	„ „ „	226	278	192
Stafford	„ „ „	57	60	31
Wordsley	„ „ „	263	317	173
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	816	1,007	583
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition, financial responsibility was accepted for County patients admitted to Burton-on-Trent Public Assistance Institution, and 10 such cases were admitted in 1946, 10 in 1947, and 3 in 1948.

As stated earlier, the Health Committee continued to use its existing machinery, at the request and on behalf of the Regional Hospital Board, for the admission of maternity cases from the 5th July, 1948, and 1,270 applications were dealt with from that date until the end of the year. It should be mentioned, however, that during this period admissions were not confined to the Maternity Units mentioned above, and patients residing within the Administrative County were then able to be received into any Maternity Unit operating within the area of the Board in so far as beds available and propinquity allowed.

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

For many years it was the custom to maintain a supply of maternity outfits at the central office, which were sold at cost price to those who were unable to afford to buy an outfit privately. The demand, however, decreased of later years, and in fact no application was received during the period under review.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service Act, however, maternity outfits are required to be made available by Local Health Authorities for appropriate cases free of cost, and accordingly supplies have been obtained and much use at the time of writing is being made of this scheme.

PAYMENT OF MIDWIVES' FEES.

The compensation fee of 10/- was not claimed by any independent midwives during the period covered by this Report in respect of any cases which had been booked by them and which they had lost as a result of County Council activities.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

In 1946, 40 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in the Health Visiting Area, the figures for 1947 and 1948 being 35 and 29, respectively.

Until the 4th July, 1948, the County Council had a Consultant and Hospital Service at the disposal of the General Practitioners.

The following are particulars of the cases dealt with during the period under review :—

	1946	1947	1948
Number of cases in which Specialist's opinion obtained	—	3	—
Number of patients sent to hospital	12	10	9
Number of patients receiving hospital treatment through other agencies	7	3	3*
Number of cases in which confinement had taken place in hospital	15	11	7

* To 4/7/48.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	1946	1947	1948
Number of cases notified from Health Visiting Area	30	19	16
Number of cases in which home nursing carried out by Health Visitors	16	13	15
Number of children admitted to hospital	11	3	1
Number of children attending hospital as out-patients	3	3	—

The County Council provided the hospital treatment until the 4th July, 1948.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

The following table gives particulars of the cases referred from Infant Welfare Centres for treatment by the County Ophthalmic Surgeon during 1946, 1947 and 1948 :—

	1946	1947	1948
Number of children referred ...	107	123	112
Glasses prescribed	71	76	54
Other forms of treatment	4	7	8

Generally, where there was unilateral squint the children were treated by the usual methods of occlusion and were kept under constant supervision.

Patients seen in previous years were re-examined and the total number of attendances at the Clinics, including both old and new cases, was 242 (in 1946), 299 (in 1947) and 241 (in 1948).

ORTHOPAEDICS.

Until the National Health Service Act came into operation the County Council had arrangements for out-patient orthopaedic treatment with voluntary bodies who had established Clinics at Leek, Stourbridge, Hartshill, Birmingham, Stafford, Lichfield, Tamworth, Walsall and Dudley, where cases were received on payment.

The following table gives particulars of the cases referred, etc., during the three years :—

	1946	1947	1948
Number of new cases referred in first instance for—			
Bow legs	17	17	46
Deformities of feet	72	71	143
Deformities of hands	—	4	3
Fractures	1	8	5
Knock knees	48	48	86
Paralysis	2	14	10
Torticollis (Wry neck)	1	2	5
Miscellaneous	26	28	42
Examined, but treatment not necessary	14	10	12

In-patient Treatment.

Number of cases receiving in-patient treatment at Standon Hall Orthopaedic Hospital	17	13	4*
Number of cases receiving in-patient treatment at Hartshill Orthopaedic Hospital	1	3	—
Number of cases receiving in-patient treatment at The Woodlands... ..	2	3	—
Number of cases receiving in-patient treatment at Warwickshire Orthopaedic Hospital	—	1	—

* At 4/7/48.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

During the war years the Treatment Centre provided by the County Council at Lichfield was suspended and has not been re-opened. The work to the 4th July, 1948, was therefore confined to the Leek area and the following are the particulars relative to this Report :—

	1946	1947	1948 (to 4/7/48)
Number of children treated	9	17	5
Number of children who were new cases	6	12	2
Total attendances	242	566	61

One of the autonomous areas taken over at the 5th July, 1948, Rowley Regis, had its own arrangements for artificial light treatment, and during the latter half of 1948, 129 cases were referred for treatment.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Until the 4th July, 1948, the County dental staff were concerned with the provision of treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five who were referred for treatment by the Medical Officers of the Ante-Natal Clinics and Welfare Centres, and by General Practitioners under the Rural Ante-Natal Scheme, only in the County Health Visiting Area, which excluded the Municipal Boroughs of Bilston, Newcastle, Rowley Regis, Stafford, Tipton and Wednesbury, and the Urban Districts of Cannock and Coseley, all of which were autonomous for Maternity and Child Welfare purposes. Since that date, however, the facility has, of course, been extended to the whole of the Administrative County.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

The following information regarding the number of cases treated, etc., during the three years under review has been furnished by the County Dental Officer :—

	1946	1947	1948
Number of patients treated ...	1,111	971	1,112
Number of patients recommended treatment for first time ...	960	780	1,484
Number of patients presenting themselves for inspection ...	856	694	904
Number found to require treatment	856	673	899
Number of patients accepting treatment	852	673	854
Number of women from previous years whose treatment was completed during year ...	259	298	258
Number of attendances for treatment	4,461	3,452	3,752
Number of appointments made for treatment ...	5,076	3,772	4,437
Number of appointments kept ...	4,405	3,134	3,705
Number of sessions devoted to the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers ...	792	622	609

The following are particulars of the operations completed during the period :—

	1946	1947	1948
Extractions ...	5,023	3,394	3,768
Local Anæsthetics ...	3,242	1,631	1,871
General Anæsthetics ...	5	20	144
Fillings ...	208	283	402
Scalings ...	198	174	231
Impressions ...	729	605	817
Bites ...	340	283	306
Try-in ...	388	334	400
Dentures fitted ...	570	427	361
Dentures adjusted ...	282	218	156
Repairs to dentures... ..	30	33	17
Sundry other operations ...	207	564	397
Number of patients to whom advice was given ...	383	282	507

In 1946, 5 patients, and in 1947, 20 patients were admitted to Institutions for the administration of general anæsthetics, the dental treatment being given by the County staff.

In 1948, three mothers were referred to a Consultant for opinion and treatment.

All dentures are made in the County Dental Laboratory. Repairs are given strict priority and are completed and posted to the patient on day of receipt.

Toddlers.

The following are particulars of the children under five years of age dealt with during the period under review :—

	1946	1947	1948
Number of toddlers dealt with ...	136	213	406
Number of attendances ...	144	220	443
Number of sessions devoted to this treatment ...	19	34	54
Number of occasions on which child accompanied by parent ...	143	220	409
Temporary teeth extracted ...	138	192	546
Dressings of Silver Nitrate... ..	106	77	200
Fillings	7	33	23
Advice given	54	58	115
Local Anæsthetics]	115	190	540
General Anæsthetics	—	1	—
Other operations	42	30	184

Local Authorities were requested by the Ministry on the coming into operation of the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, to continue their services for mothers and young children whom they regarded as priority classes to ensure that they, in fact, received early treatment. As members of the priority classes are eligible for treatment under the General Practitioner Service, it was thought that some diminution of the numbers referred for treatment would ensue. Since the inception of the Act, however, there is no evidence that the expected fall in intake has occurred, as in the period July 5th to 31st December, 1947, 413 patients were referred for treatment whilst in the corresponding period for 1948 the patients referred numbered 397.

It has been found, however, that in areas where the Clinic premises are unsatisfactory, there has been a marked decrease in the numbers of mothers agreeing to receive treatment under the Local Authorities Scheme, whilst in areas where Clinic conditions more or less approximate to those found in private practice, the numbers have been maintained or even increased.

Facilities for the administration of general anæsthetics have now been provided at 23 main Dental Clinics. The apparatus provided allows of continuous administration of N₂O. and O. by the nasal method and has filled a long felt want. Further, Vinesthene has been used in

the treatment of the younger age groups and has been found to be a useful adjunct to N₂O. and O. The administration of the general anæsthetics has been performed by members of the County medical staff.

Lack of staff during 1948 rendered impossible the devotion of any time into the causation or prevention of dental caries. For the same reason no special scheme of dental health education was undertaken.

DENTAL LABORATORY.

Until the beginning of October, 1946, the laboratory continued with its reduced complement of three mechanics, but thereafter, following on the release from H.M. Forces of the fourth mechanic, the full establishment was functioning. The resumption of work of the fourth member of the staff made it possible to reduce the time taken between the impression and finished denture stage, a fact much appreciated by the Dental Surgeons.

A large increase in the demand for orthodontic appliances became evident during 1946, and as great advances have been made in recent years in the design, scope and application of these appliances, the laboratory staff was made conversant with these modern developments.

The output of work during the three years under review is given in the following table :—

	1946	1947	1948
Full dentures	605	418	387
Partial dentures	197	217	267
Remakes	15	72	39
Repairs to dentures... ..	54	71	57
Orthodontic appliances	90	237	255
Repairs to same	6	23	53
Crowns	9	9	11
Inlays	4	5	1
Acrylic teeth made	246	742	254
Special trays... ..	110	206	239
Obturator	1	—	3
Repairs to surgery equipment ...	22	11	5

In February, 1948, one of the dental mechanics resigned. It was not found possible to replace him, but a trainee mechanic was appointed and commenced duties in August of that year.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

In 1941, as stated in the 1945 Annual Report, the County Council decided temporarily to dispense with Welfare Centre stocks of ordinary branded dried milks, suitable for normal children, which were previously kept for sale at cost price, or for free issue in necessitous cases, in view of the stocks of National half-cream and full cream milks. In 1946, however, it was decided that a variety of the special branded dried milks should again be maintained, but that the National variety should still be available at the Centres, through the local Milk Officers.

The totals of the sales at cost prices and of free issues of special commodities provided and stocked by the County Council at Infant Welfare Centre and Ante-Natal Clinics, were as follows :—

			1946	1947	1948
<i>Sales.</i>					
Branded Dried Milks (lbs.)	...	...	14,689	31,084	78,895
Special Foods (lbs.)	...	...	3,433	6,677	9,314
<i>Other Foods.</i>					
Virol (Medium)	...	...	—	—	3,048
Virol (Small)...	...	...	—	—	53
Lactogol, 4 oz.	...	...	—	—	219
Parishes Food, 4 oz.	...	...	—	—	15
Bemax (pkts.)	...	...	—	—	100
Horlicks (lbs.)	...	...	—	—	192
Brands Baby Food	...	...	—	—	123
Bone & Veg. Broth (tins)	...	...	—	—	170
Carrots, Peas, Spinach (tins)	...	...	—	—	19
Nestles Fruits	...	...	—	—	22
Ovaltine (tins)	...	...	—	—	1,175
<i>Tonic.</i>					
Minadex, 1 oz.	...	...	1,342	1,972	2,062
Celin Tablets	...	...	472	—	1,714
A. & D. Vitamin Capsules	...	...	169,750	135,350	125,986
Ferrous Sulphate Tablets	...	...	—	800	3,281
Ostocalcium Tablets	...	...	—	2,000	1,120
I.C.D. Tablets	...	...	—	—	12,650
Calfos Tablets	...	...	—	—	19,400
Vit. B. Tablets	...	...	—	—	1,640
Yestamin Tablets	...	...	—	—	13,600
Kalzana Tablets	...	...	—	—	15,510
<i>Emulsions.</i>					
A. & D., 6 oz. bottles	...	...	3,273	3,421	356
A. & D., 8 oz. bottles	...	...	855	7	44
Aberdeen, 8 oz. bottles	...	...	—	—	35
A. & D. Liquid, 8 c.c.	...	...	—	—	382
Grimsby (bottles)	...	...	—	—	2
Maltoline, 10 oz.	...	...	702	654	1,095
C.L.O., 4 oz.	...	...	—	—	73
C.L.O. & Malt (lbs.)	...	...	—	—	170
Homicebrin, 2 oz.	...	...	—	25	447
Glucose (lbs)	...	...	149	113	637
Purgoids Tablets	...	...	—	—	4,150
Grey Pills	...	...	—	—	440
Fertilal Capsules	...	...	—	—	244
Viteolin Capsules	...	...	—	—	912

<i>Free Issues.</i>	1946	1947	1948
Branded Dried Milks (lbs.) ...	108	19	565
Special Ante-Natal Research ...	—	847	144
Special Foods	—	—	6
Virol (medium)	—	—	1
Maltoline, 10 oz.	—	—	2
Glucose, 4 oz.	—	—	1
C.L.O., 4 oz.	—	—	12
Viteolin Capsules	—	—	30
A. & D. Emulsion, 6 oz.	1	—	1
Ferrous Sulphate Tablets	—	—	1,081
National Dried Milk	325	241	38

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The following are particulars of the live and stillbirths notified in the Health Visiting Area during the three years :—

	1946	1947	1948
Number of live births	8,492	9,963	11,478
Number of stillbirths	199	223	310
Notified by midwives	8,345	9,700	11,243
Notified by parents and doctors ...	346	486	545

The births registered during the period cannot strictly be compared with those notified because of the period allowed by law for each purpose.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The work carried out by the Health Visitors under this scheme is shown in the following table :—

	1946	1947	1948 (to 30/9/48)
Number of children on register at end of year	41	43	28
Number of reports on visits to children received during year ...	282	297	217
Number of new cases for which preliminary reports were sent in by Health Visitors	20	12	3
Number of foster-parents on register at end of year	37*	39*	27*

* Includes two supervised by Ministry of Pensions.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939.

The following are the particulars of the cases dealt with during the period :—

	1946	1947	1948 (to 30/9/48)
Number of children under supervision at beginning of year ...	1	4	5
Number of notices received during year	10	10	5
Number of cases legally adopted ...	5	9	10
Number of cases remaining under supervision at end of year ...	4	5	—
Two children died during 1946.			

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Full information has been given in previous Reports of the arrangements in being with the Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work.

The Association has furnished the following particulars of the cases dealt with since the 31st March, 1945 :—

	1/4/45— 31/3/46	1/4/46— 31/3/47	1/4/47— 31/3/48
With mother	138	70	55
Adoption	35	31	25
Private adoption	17	6	9
Foster mothers	9	3	4
Voluntary Children's Homes	3	2	3
Public Assistance Institutions	6	8	3
With relations	2	—	1
With grandparents	3	—	—
With mother in situation	1	1	1
Stillborn	5	6	5
Died	7	5	2
In Diocesan Home with mother	13	5	—
Confinement not due	19	11	—
Transferred to other workers	9	7	—
Miscarriages	—	2	—
Totals	267	157	108

48, 34 and 31 girls, respectively, from the County Welfare Area were sent to Diocesan Homes during the corresponding periods.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

In the Annual Report for 1945 there was reference to the arrangements which had been made for the loan of appropriate equipment—draught-proof cots, blankets, hot water bottles, etc., in the case of premature infants who could be nursed in their homes, and such arrangements were continued during the years under review.

Where hospital treatment was necessary, the Health Committee had arrangements for the admission of the infants to the County Public Assistance Institutions and other hospitals and were financially responsible for maintenance until the 4th July, 1948.

The following table gives particulars of the cases notified during the three years :—

	1946		1947		1948	
	Institutional	Domiciliary	Institutional	Domiciliary	Institutional	Domiciliary
Total number notified ...	100	312	138	332	205	351
Number who died during the first 24 hours	8	32	6	44	20	45
Number who died after the first 24 hours but before the 28th day	9	40	13	26	26	40
Number who survived at the end of one month ...	83	240	119	262	159	266

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948.

The above-mentioned Act, which came into force during the latter half of 1948, places a duty upon Local Health Authorities to keep registers of, and empowers them to supervise :—

- (a) Premises in their area, other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof or for any longer period not exceeding six days ; and
- (b) Persons in their area who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof or for any longer period not exceeding six days.

All the powers and duties under the Act were delegated by the County Council to the Health Committee.

Four applications for the registration of premises and three for registration as child-minders were received during 1948, but no registrations had actually been effected at the 31st December.

DAY NURSERIES

The table on page 78 gives particulars of the Day Nurseries in operation in the Administrative County during 1946, 1947 and 1948.

In addition, as from the 1st April, 1946, the County Council accepted financial responsibility for 20 of the places provided in a Nursery owned by Messrs. Rubery, Owen & Co. Ltd., of Darlaston. The total number of places provided in this Nursery is 40, 12 being approved for children up to two years of age, the remaining 28 being for children aged 2—5 years.

The following are details of the average daily attendance of children chargeable to the County Council :—

During half-year ended 30th September, 1946					...	11.8
"	"	"	"	"	1947	7.4
"	"	"	"	"	1948	5.3

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The County Council are responsible for the registration and inspection of these Homes in the Administrative County.

The following are particulars of the premises registered during the three years covered by this Report :—

	1946	1947	1948
Number of premises registered at end of year	25	24	22
Number of applications for registration granted	2	1	—
Number of Homes given up	1	2	2
Number of Homes with more than two beds	13	13	12
Number of Homes solely for midwifery and maternity cases	21	19	18
Number of Homes exempted from registration	4	5	5

DAY NURSERIES.

NURSERY	Number of Approved Places						Number of Children on the Register at the end of the year						Average daily attendance second half of year					
	1946		1947		1948		1946		1947		1948		1946		1947		1948	
	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
KIDSGROVE (Liverpool Road)	...	25	25	25	25	25	17	21	16	33	13	33	21	18	13	27	8	23
LEEK (St. Luke's Hall, Organ Ground)	...	0	40	0	40	0	0	42	0	43	0	44	0	31	0	33	0	34
WEDNESFIELD (Lichfield Road)	...	25	25	20	30	30	17	25	8	35	11	45	13	19	9	25	8	25
WILLENHALL (Pinson Park)	...	25	25	25	20	30	26	36	24	34	19	39	20	28	21	23	14	32
WILLENHALL (Russell Street)	...	10	30	15	25	25	16	32	17	40	17	34	12	26	11	28	12	30
BILSTON (Prouds Lane)	10	40	...	...	...	*	9	39	...	...	...	*	7	29
NEWCASTLE (Liverpool Road, Cross Heath)	15	25	...	...	...	*	14	25	...	...	...	*	9	18
NEWCASTLE (Crown Street, Silverdale)	15	25	...	...	...	*	15	25	...	...	...	*	10	16
STAFFORD (Riverside, South Walls)	25	25	...	...	...	*	20	35	...	...	...	*	10	27
TIPTON (Toll End Road)	10	40	...	...	...	*	11	43	...	...	...	*	11	43

* S.C.C. responsible from 5/7/48.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

In the accompanying table the maternal mortality rate for the Administrative County, showing the deaths per thousand (live and still) births in the last thirteen years, is given :—

Year	Total (Live and Still) Births	DEATHS FROM		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births	
		Puerperal Sepsis	Other Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	Staffs.	England and Wales
1936	12,995	14	33	3.6	3.6
1937	13,485	15	33	3.6	3.1
1938	13,834	12	28	2.9	3.0
1939	13,874	13	28	3.0	2.8
1940	14,069	8	28	2.6	2.2*
1941	14,372	16	31	3.3	2.2*
1942	15,351	14	31	2.9	2.0*
1943	15,941	13	30	2.7	2.3
1944	16,557	10	21	1.9	1.9
1945	15,061	7	33	2.7	1.8
1946	16,088	6	14	1.2	1.4
1947	17,646	5	17	1.2	1.2
1948	16,008	2	21	1.4	1.0

* Abortions excluded.

In 1946, 19, and in 1947, 19 of the maternal deaths occurred in the area of the Local Supervising Authority, whilst in 1948 the number was 22. For the latter half of this year, of course, the area of the Local Supervising Authority was actually the whole of the Administrative County, the functions in this respect having been taken over from the 5th July from the Municipal Boroughs of Rowley Regis and Tipton.

The number of deaths reported by midwives in accordance with their rules during the three years, *i.e.*, the deaths occurred whilst they were actually in attendance as midwives or maternity nurses, was 5, 4 and 5, respectively.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality rates for 1946, 1947 and 1948 are as follows :

	1946	1947	1948
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births for Administrative County	48	41	39
Do. Urban Districts ...	49	43	41
Do. Rural Districts ...	42	35	31
Do. England and Wales ...	43	41	34

In the table on page 80 are shown the rates for the last ten years and also those for England and Wales as a whole. Also shown in this table are various causes of infantile deaths for the same period.

It is extremely gratifying to find that the 1948 infantile mortality rate of 39 is the lowest experienced in the Administrative County, and although the rate for England and Wales is somewhat lower, in view of the nature of our area, it is always anticipated that this will be so. It will also be noticed that the 1947 and 1948 rates, apart from that for 1946, have continued the downward tendency evident since 1941.

CAUSES OF DEATH		TOTAL DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE *									
		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Measles	...	6	1	7	5	4	1	6	1	10	2
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	...	15	10	29	20	9	11	10	9	9	10
Diphtheria	...	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	—
Influenza	...	7	13	10	7	18	5	4	4	4	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	1	6	7	4	6	1	4	2	4	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	1	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	2	2
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	8	4	10	8	7	11	3	6	5	3
Syphilitic Diseases	...	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	1	—	4
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cancer	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	1	1	1
Heart Disease	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	34	31	56	26	30	19	30	32	28	20
Pneumonia	...	103	116	162	100	131	110	134	121	125	94
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	2	5	4	—	2	2	2	4	—	4
Diarrhoea	...	55	65	63	83	72	82	58	48	66	52
Appendicitis	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	...	14	8	12	9	14	8	7	10	13	4
Nephritis	...	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Premature Birth	...	—	216	224	237	212	237	160	193	156	166
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	...	454	214	223	211	198	216	201	258	233	182
Violence	...	14	13	28	15	16	22	26	17	19	27
Other Defined Diseases	...	54	40	38	31	48	38	36	36	28	28
Causes Ill-defined or unknown	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	770	748	879	763	775	772	687	745	705	609
Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births	Staffordshire	58	55	63	52	50	48	47	48	41	39
	England and Wales	50	55	59	49	49	46	46	43	41	34

Perusal of the table shows that premature birth, congenital malformations, birth injuries and infantile diseases normally account for the largest group of deaths. The following table has been prepared to show the statistics relating to this group for the last decade and demonstrates the improvement during the last two years :—

Year	Live Births	Deaths of Children under one year of age from Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, &c.	Death-rate per 1,000 Live Births
1939	13,324	454	34.1
1940	13,570	430	31.7
1941	13,861	447	32.2
1942	14,807	448	30.3
1943	15,414	410	26.6
1944	16,082	453	28.2
1945	14,641	361	24.7
1946	15,638	451	28.8
1947	17,189	389	22.6
1948	15,581	348	22.3

During 1946, 151 deaths were reported by the midwives, having occurred whilst they were in attendance ; 75 of these were due to feebleness and prematurity, and 76 to deformity and malnutrition.

In 1947, the midwives reported 127 deaths, of which 57 were due to the former conditions and 70 to the latter.

The corresponding figures for 1948 were 130, 79 and 51, respectively.

HOSPITALS.

As from the 5th July, 1948, the County Council's Orthopædic Hospital at Standon Hall was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board. At this hospital, 120 beds were available for patients of the various Committees and the following are particulars of the cases treated during 1946, 1947 and to the 4th July, 1948.

	1946	1947	1948 (to 4/7/48)
Joint Board for Tuberculosis ...	125	100	82
Education Committee ...	71	65	50
Public Assistance Committee ...	5	5	3
Health Visiting Scheme ...	17	13	4
Outside Authorities ...	6	9	5

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Prior to the 5th July, 1948, the Home, or General, Nursing Service was provided in the Administrative County by the nursing staff employed by local District Nursing Associations, the majority of which, some 104, were affiliated to the County Nursing Association, six others working independently.

As from the "appointed day," the County Council assumed direct control of the service, taking into their employment the existing nurses, all of whom had been approached and who, with two exceptions, had stated their willingness to be transferred to the County Council service.

The staff so transferred numbered 131, 60 of whom were general nurses only, 35 district nurse-midwives and 36 district nurse-midwives who also undertake part-time health visiting duties. It will be appreciated that the combined appointments are in those rural districts where the scattered population makes it impossible to separate general from midwifery work without creating districts too large to be practicable for either service.

Additional appointments were made to provide the service where at the 5th July, 1948, none existed, *i.e.*, at Biddulph U.D. (part), Street-hay and Brindley Heath (part), and in Lichfield City, where the existing arrangement was for some of the work, but not sufficient for the needs of the whole city, to be done by a nurse from the Victoria Hospital, for which a grant was made by the County Council.

At the 31st December, 1948, there were 63 whole-time general nurses, 35 who were also domiciliary midwives and 36 district nurse-midwives with part-time health visiting duties.

The supervisory duties in connection with this staff were assumed by the three Supervisors of Midwives and Health Visitors.

NURSING EQUIPMENT.

As soon as it had been decided that the County Council would administer the scheme directly, each local Nursing Association was asked if it would be willing to transfer its nursing equipment, etc., to the County Council, who would be willing to purchase it, if necessary, at an agreed valuation. The response was most satisfactory and, indeed, in many instances the Associations very kindly gave the equipment, a gesture which was much appreciated by the Health Committee.

TRANSPORT.

In those districts where the general nurse employed by the District Nursing Association had a car and received an allowance to enable her to use it for her work, the allowance was continued, and the same principle was adopted in the case of autocycles. In some instances the vehicles were the property of the local Associations, to whom it was suggested they should give their nurses the opportunity to buy these, so that there should be uniformity with the County Council's method adopted in the case of other employees.

Of the foregoing staff, 80 were car users and 4 had autocycles, the remainder using cycles for their work.

Every effort has been made to ensure that all nurses are provided with a telephone, and by the end of the year the provision was practically complete.

During the period 5/7/48 to 31/12/48, 122,680 home visits were made by the staff.

MIDWIVES' SERVICE.

To the 4th July, 1948, the domiciliary midwifery service was administered by the County Nursing Association, on behalf of the County Council, through 91 Affiliated District Nursing Associations, by the Stafford and District Nurses' Society, and in Tutbury Parish by the Tutbury District Nursing Association, neither of which was affiliated to the County Nursing Association. The Tutbury Association also functioned in the adjoining area of Derbyshire.

From the 5th July, 1948, it was decided that the Midwives' Service should be administered directly by the Local Health Authority and accordingly similar arrangements to those relating to the general nurses regarding transfer of staff, transfer of equipment from the local District Nursing Associations, etc., were made.

The following are particulars of the midwives practising at the end of each of the years under review :—

	1946	1947	1948
*Whole-time Midwives—			
Queen's	6	6	4
S.R.N., S.C.M.	30	24	39
S.C.M.	44	48	53
*Part-time Midwives—			
Queen's	25	26	23
S.R.N., S.C.M.	8	12	14
S.C.M.	37	35	34
*Relief Midwives—			
Queen's	1	1	—
S.R.N., S.C.M.	3	2	4
S.C.M.	6	6	4
Midwives in Independent Practice... (Including those also engaged at registered Maternity Homes)	32	29	29
Maternity Home Midwives ...	25	29	23
Out-of-area Midwives practising in County Area	9	5	3

* Employed by Nursing Associations to 4/7/48 and by Local Health Authority directly thereafter.

To the 4th July, 1948, the area of the Local Supervising Authority was the whole of the Administrative County with the exception of the Municipal Boroughs of Rowley Regis and Tipton, which were incorporated after that date.

For inspection purposes the area was divided into three districts, north, central and south, with a non-medical Supervisor resident in each. As mentioned in the section of this Report relating to Home Nursing, the Supervisors' duties also include the inspection of health visitors and school nurses and general nurses. During the three years, 1,146, 1,128 and 1,228 visits and interviews were undertaken for midwifery purposes.

Since the Act came into operation in 1902, the names of 115 midwives have been removed from the roll in consequence of action taken by the Local Supervising Authority.

No applications were received during the years from independent midwives for compensation for loss of practice consequent upon suspension from duty, they themselves not being in default, after contact with infection.

The following table indicates the number of cases taken by domiciliary midwives in the three years :—

	1946	1947	1948
Domiciliary cases taken by—			
Whole-time salaried midwives ...	6,560	7,095	7,082
Part-time salaried midwives ...	2,072	2,590	1,833
Independent resident in the County	1,075	930	674
Out of area, including Association midwives	85	64	—
Totals	9,792	10,679	9,589

The number of live and stillbirths, abortions and miscarriages occurring at Public Assistance Institutions and Maternity Homes was :—

	1946	1947	1948
Public Assistance Institutions—			
Live and Stillbirths	998	1,316	1,201
Abortions and Miscarriages ...	5	6	5
Maternity Homes—			
Live and Stillbirths	1,562	1,461	968
Abortions and Miscarriages ...	3	1	—

Particulars of the notifications by midwives for the last eleven years are given in the following table :—

Year	* No. of Births attended by Midwives	Medical Aid Notices	Stillbirths	Death of Mother	Death of Child	Contact with Infection	Laying out the Dead	Artificial Feeding
1938	8,730	4,283	222	9	174	158	44	249
1939	8,778	4,297	222	5	206	161	38	262
1940	8,714	3,822	206	8	176	157	31	253
1941	9,101	3,966	220	8	187	151	38	280
1942	9,325	3,811	214	7	161	118	28	331
1943	9,190	3,546	172	3	159	125	17	374
1944	9,136	3,482	143	8	181	108	21	484
1945	8,159	3,259	133	8	119	113	14	460
1946	8,526	3,248	164	5	151	94	22	474
1947	9,375	3,358	167	4	127	125	18	568
1948	8,071	3,375	199	5	130	87	20	728

* Including midwifery cases in Maternity Homes.

The percentage of doctors' calls to the number of births attended by midwives was 38.1 in 1946, 35.8 in 1947, and 41.8 in 1948.

The figures given below show the causes which occasioned the sending for medical assistance :—

	1946	1947	1948
PREGNANCY :			
Albuminuria	71	60	62
Blood Pressure	45	37	22
Cardiac	4	5	7
Disproportion	45	23	14
Excessive sickness	9	14	7
History of previous stillbirths and abortions	1	11	7
Loss of blood	40	38	55
Puffiness of hands and face	27	23	23
Query Presentation	42	30	81
Sore genitals	1	2	—
Threatened abortion	68	57	71
Unsatisfactory condition	196	176	164
Vaginal discharge	29	9	15
Varicose veins	9	11	4
Total	<u>587</u>	<u>496</u>	<u>532</u>
LABOUR :			
Abnormal presentation	73	120	103
Abortion	111	110	126
Albuminuria	6	4	5
Delayed or difficult	435	484	474
Eclampsia	7	1	1
Hæmorrhage ante	53	64	45
Hæmorrhage post	78	71	80
Inertia	75	72	82
Lacerated perinæum	925	929	927
Placenta prævia	6	4	5
Premature labour	29	21	28
Prolapse of cord	6	9	2
Retained placenta and membranes... ..	66	87	83
Unsatisfactory condition	78	112	142
Total	<u>1,948</u>	<u>2,088</u>	<u>2,103</u>

LYING-IN :					1946	1947	1948
Abdominal swelling and tenderness ...					3	2	3
Convulsions					—	1	1
Excessive or prolonged bleeding ...					1	7	3
High temperature					82	102	59
Inflamed and painful leg					31	31	35
Offensive lochia					1	1	1
Unsatisfactory condition					59	89	91
Unusual swelling of breasts					19	10	21
Total					196	243	214
CHILD :							
Convulsions					10	6	3
Deformities					33	34	28
Feebleness and prematurity					119	114	120
Hæmorrhage—Bowel					1	2	5
„ Navel					2	—	2
„ Mouth					1	5	3
Hare lip and cleft palate					5	4	6
Inflamed and discharging eyes ...					135	139	122
Jaundice					16	22	20
Pemphigus					6	2	1
Rash					18	16	13
Spina Bifida					10	6	10
Unsatisfactory condition					161	181	193
Total					517	531	526
GRAND TOTAL					3,248	3,358	3,375

Details of the number of notifications of sending for medical help and of the fees paid to Medical Practitioners during the last eleven financial years are given below :—

Financial Year	No. of Notifications of sending for Medical Aid	No. of Claims received	Percentage of claims received to Notifications	Total amount paid to Doctors during year			Amounts recovered from Patients during year		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1941-42	3,920	1,870	48	3,420	8	4	1,939	8	3
1942-43	3,883	1,680	43	3,067	0	0	2,273	17	7
1943-44	3,482	1,267	36	2,322	2	6	1,548	3	0
1944-45	3,345	1,354	41	2,454	5	6	1,022	12	4
1945-46	3,210	1,262	39	2,389	9	6	1,453	18	11
1946-47	3,447	1,393	40	2,580	17	9	1,568	2	0
1947-48	3,351	1,118	33	2,638	9	0	1,924	19	4
1948-49	899	406	45	1,575	16	7	1,244	16	5
(1st Apl. to 4th July 5th July to 31st Mar.	2,294	1,110	48	3,980	13	3	Nil		

INFLAMED AND DISCHARGING EYES.

Year	CASES				Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated						
		At Home	In Hospital					
			In- patient	Out- patient				
1946	135	114	15	6	135	—	—	—
1947	139	118	17	4	138	1	—	—
1948	122	106	11	5	121	—	—	1

Of the 135 cases in 1946, 139 in 1947, and 122 in 1948, 91, 94 and 84, respectively, were not severe. The cases include medical aid calls for all unsatisfactory eye conditions and not notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum only.

STILLBIRTHS.

	1946	1947	1948
Number of stillbirths registered ...	404	413	427*
Reported by midwives ...	164	167	199*

* Includes Rowley Regis and Tipton cases from 5/7/48.

Causes of those reported by midwives :—	1946	1947	1948
Albuminuria ...	1	3	2
A.P.H. ...	—	6	2
Asphyxia ...	1	—	—
Cord round neck ...	5	11	7
Cord prolapse ...	—	3	7
Deformities ...	16	10	24
Difficult labour ...	12	11	15
Fall and shock ...	1	1	1
History of previous stillbirths and abortions ...	1	1	—
Injury during birth ...	3	2	3
Macerated ...	70	76	69
Malpresentation ...	—	3	6
Premature ...	46	33	46
Placenta Praevia ...	—	4	4
Unsatisfactory condition of mother ...	3	1	6
Spina Bifida ...	5	1	7
Born before arrival ...	—	1	—

GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA.

At the end of 1948, 56 whole-time and 45 part-time midwives employed by the County Council had received approved training in the administration of gas and air analgesia, and all existing midwives at present untrained will be trained as quickly as available vacancies at recognised training schools and staffing difficulties permit.

At the 31st December, 1948, 79 midwives were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS.

Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as any febrile condition occurring in women within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage, in which a temperature of 100.4 or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours, or has recurred during that period.

The following are particulars of the notifications from the Administrative County during the three years :—

	In area of County Local Supervising Authority			In areas of other Authorities			Total		
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948
Urban Districts ...	51	40	32	1	3	—	52	43	32
Rural Districts ...	6	11	9	—	—	—	6	11	9
	57	51	41	1	3	—	58	54	41

The case-rates for Puerperal Pyrexia per thousand total births (live and still) for Staffordshire were 3.61, 3.06 and 2.56 compared with 8.50, 7.16 and 6.89 for England and Wales, respectively.

As will have been observed from a previous table, in the Local Supervising Authority's area, the midwives summoned medical assistance for rises of temperature on 82 occasions in 1946, 102 in 1947, and 59 in 1948. These were specially investigated and it was found that in 47, 38 and 25 instances, respectively, the unsatisfactory conditions were due to abnormalities which could be said to arise directly from childbirth.

HEALTH VISITING.

During 1946 and 1947 and to the 4th July, 1948, there was no change in the normal complement of Health Visitors, which consisted of 60 whole-time, 2 of whom were Lecturers on mothercraft, and 42 part-time, *i.e.*, District Nurses employed by local Associations whose work is mainly in Rural Districts.

The area served for health visiting purposes was the whole of the Administrative County, with the exception of the Municipal Boroughs of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Bilston, Wednesbury, Tipton and Rowley Regis, and the Urban Districts of Cannock and Coseley. The estimated population of the area served at mid-1946, mid-1947 and mid-1948 was 474,020, 484,900 and 493,530, respectively.

The adverse position as regards filling vacancies caused by resignation and retirement continued throughout the period, and at the end of 1946 there were 7 whole-time and 1 Health Visitor Lecturer vacancies. At the 31st December, 1947, the staff was depleted to the extent of 5 whole-time Health Visitors and 1 Health Visitor Lecturer.

On the 5th July, 1948, the County Council under Section 24 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, became not only responsible for a Health Visiting Service in the existing Administrative Area, but also in the 6 Municipal Boroughs and 2 Urban Districts mentioned above, making an increase in population of 335,400. The number of Health Visitors transferred from the former autonomous authorities was 31 whole-time Health Visitors and 2 Assistant Health Visitors.

At the 31st December, 1948, the number of Health Visitors was 87 whole-time and 1 Health Visitor Lecturer, and 36 part-time Health Visitors.

The arrangements mentioned in the Annual Report for 1945 concerning the training of Health Visitors were continued, and 2, 4 and 6 nurses received such training during 1946, 1947 and 1948, respectively.

Each Health Visitor is required to pay monthly routine visits to infants during the first year of life, the first visit being made as soon as possible after the fourteenth day, quarterly visits to children in the second year of life and thereafter at least every six months until the child attains the age of five years. In addition, she pays special visits to children under five years of age as often as may be necessary.

When carrying out these routine and special visits the Health Visitor is available to give advice on matters affecting the health of all members of the family, which is now a special duty laid on Health Visitors by the National Health Service Act, 1946, and to expectant and nursing mothers, and, in particular, endeavours to secure parental consent to the immunisation against diphtheria of any child who has reached the age of ten months. They also carry out the home nursing of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The following table gives particulars of the visits paid by this staff during the three years to expectant mothers and young children :—

				1946	1947	1948
<i>To expectant mothers.</i>						
First visits	...	...	...	1,993	1,943	2,580
Total visits	...	...	...	6,255	5,883	6,771
<i>To infants under one year.</i>						
First visits	...	...	...	10,264	9,497	12,259
Total visits	...	...	...	68,283	60,490	76,467
<i>To children 1—5 years.</i>						
Total visits	...	...	...	88,274	88,297	111,460

119, 84 and 129 instances of insanitary conditions were reported by the Health Visitors to Local Medical Officers of Health during 1946, 1947 and 1948, respectively.

LECTURES ON MOTHERCRAFT.

The lectures on mothercraft continued at the Infant Welfare Centres with one Lecturer only, as the second appointment which became vacant in September, 1944, has not yet been made.

Talks were given in 1946 at 139 sessions of 26 Centres in various parts of the Maternity and Child Welfare Area, the total attendance being 4,362.

In 1947, there were 179 sessions of 27 Centres, and the total attendance was 5,506.

During 1948, the figures were 185, 32 and 5,941, respectively.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

VACCINATION.

The following are the particulars of successful vaccinations carried out by Public Vaccinators during 1946 and 1947 and for the six months from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1948 :—

							<i>No. of successful vaccinations</i>
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,535
1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,952
1/1/48—30/6/48	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,866

From the 5th July, 1948, the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1907, ceased to have effect, so that vaccination against smallpox was no longer compulsory and the office of Public Vaccinator lapsed.

From the date mentioned, the Local Health Authorities were requested to make arrangements with Medical Practitioners for such vaccination of persons in the area of the Authority.

Although, as mentioned above, from the “appointed day” vaccination was no longer compulsory, every effort has been made, through the medium of the midwife, health visitor and family practitioner during visits to the homes, Welfare Centres, etc., to encourage parents to have their babies vaccinated.

Vaccination is undertaken by General Medical Practitioners on behalf of the County Council. It was considered impracticable to carry this out at the Child Welfare Centres in view of the follow-up which is required—often at the patient’s home—and the possibility of medical attention being required following vaccination at a time when the Assistant County Medical Officers of Health would not be available. A combined consent form and record of treatment card is issued to parents by midwives, health visitors or family doctors, and the completed cards are forwarded by the doctor undertaking the vaccination to the Area Medical Officer.

The following are the particulars of cases vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the period 5/7/48 to 31/12/48 :—

Age at 31st Dec., 1948 ... <i>i.e.</i> , Born in years ...	Under 1 1948	1 to 4 1944 to 1947	5 to 14 1934 to 1943	15 or over Before 1934	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	773	83	18	39	913
Number Re-vaccinated ...	—	3	6	101	110

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

In the Annual Report for 1945 the arrangements were described for diphtheria immunisation in the Welfare Authority's area from the 1st January, 1946, consequent upon the transfer of the responsibility for the immunisation of children under five years of age from the District Councils to Welfare Authorities, and such arrangements continued during 1946, 1947 and the period 1/1/48 to 4/7/48.

During 1946 the number of children immunised against diphtheria was : under 5, 9,724 ; 5—15 years, 3,090. Reinforcing doses were given in 4,657 cases.

During 1947, the children immunised were : under 5, 8,669 ; 5—15, 2,777 ; reinforcing doses, 5,826.

During 1948 the numbers were 8,766, 2,179 and 5,060, respectively.

From the 5th July, 1948, Local Health Authorities were required under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act to provide a service to cover all ages.

Under the County Council's proposals immunisation is undertaken free of charge by General Practitioners or by Assistant County Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers at regular Welfare Centre sessions or at specially organised immunisation sessions at Welfare Centres, School Clinics or in Schools.

Every General Medical Practitioner known to be practising in the Administrative County Area was offered the opportunity of undertaking immunisation on behalf of the County Council, and those agreeing, who were nearly all those written to, were forwarded a supply of consent-cum-record cards, to be returned to the department after completion for record purposes, and information regarding the availability of supplies of the prophylactic material.

Immunisation is encouraged through the Health Visitors, who, in addition to their routine visits, pay a special visit to the home of every child on its attaining the age of 10—12 months for the purpose of impressing upon the parents the advisability of immunisation, and where there are children of both pre-school and school age they advise parents regarding re-inoculation of the school children at 5 and 10 years of age.

In addition, the facilities of the Welfare Centres and School Clinics are used at all times to bring the value of immunisation to the notice of parents attending, by personal advice, talks, displays of posters, etc.

Teachers also co-operate in the approach to parents and distribution of consent forms is made through the medium of the schools.

Reinforcement inoculations for children primarily immunised in infancy are available under the same general arrangements as described above.

The following table gives particulars of immunisation in relation to child population at the 31st December, 1948 :—

Number of children at 31st December, 1948, who had completed a course of immunisation *at any time before that date* (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1934).

Age at 31/12/48 i.e., Born in year ...	Under 1 1948	1 1947	2 1946	3 1945	4 1944	5 to 9 1939-1943	10 to 14 1934-1938	Total under 15
Number Immunised ...	555	6,321	7,000	7,375	8,087	44,010	43,152	116,500
Estimated mid-year child population, 1948 ...	Children under five : 75,439					Children 5-14 121,752		197,191

The number of notifications of diphtheria during the year was 91 ; of these children 18 had completed a full course of immunisation. Nine deaths from the disease occurred during the year, but in none of these cases had the child completed a full course of immunisation.

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the County Council was required to provide an efficient Ambulance Service to cover the whole of the Administrative County, and accordingly proposals were drafted for submission to the Ministry of Health. The Ministry finally approved such proposals and the service duly came into being on the "appointed day."

The basis of the new service was Local Authority ambulances and staff manning these and ambulances belonging to the Joint Board, but in addition the Committees of the voluntary ambulances were approached, as also were the owners of works ambulances and the National Coal Board.

The Local Authority ambulances and those of the Joint Board numbered 32, with a staff of 38.

The voluntary ambulances were those of :—

- (a) Mile Oak and District Ambulance Fund.—The Committee of this Fund decided that the ambulance would be maintained by the present owners, but would form part of the County scheme and would serve a certain portion of Lichfield Rural District.

- (b) The Chasetown and District Motor Ambulance Committee.—The Committee agreed to sell their ambulance to the County Council for inclusion in the general County scheme.
- (c) The Biddulph Ambulance Association.—This Association was willing to transfer its service to the County Council and, in fact, gave the ambulance.
- (d) The Kidsgrove Home Service Ambulance Committee.—It was agreed that the County Council should purchase the ambulance owned by this Committee.
- (e) The Joint Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society.—These Committees offered to sell some of their ambulances to the County Council and four were purchased.

The owners of works ambulances were in general of the opinion that their vehicles should remain entirely independent, although one firm made its vehicle available for emergencies in the surrounding area.

As stated above, the National Coal Board was consulted, but decided that its Ambulance Service should be retained by the Board.

It was decided that the existing vehicle strength should be increased as soon as possible by the purchase of twelve new ambulances and nine sitting-case cars, and that these, together with such of the three additional ambulances on order by Local Authorities as might be delivered in the year should be deployed wherever experience would show them to be required.

As far as the conveyance of infectious cases was concerned, it was decided that no special vehicles should be maintained for this purpose, with the exception of smallpox, and arrangements were made for ambulance teams to be vaccinated and ready at all times to remove such cases or suspected cases of this disease.

The Counties and County Boroughs with common borders of the Administrative County were consulted and agreements were reached for reciprocal arrangements to convey each other's cases. In some instances there was an agreed charge of 2/- a mile.

The Burton-on-Trent County Borough Council were approached regarding the extension of their service to cover Tutbury Rural District, and it was agreed that the County Borough Council would cover this portion of the County Area at a payment of 2/6 a mile, subject to a similar rate being paid by Burton-on-Trent in respect of any County Borough mental cases where conveyance from Mental Hospitals in the County was undertaken by the County Council and any County Borough smallpox cases conveyed to Isolation Hospitals.

A further arrangement was also made with the Wolverhampton County Borough Council whereby the County Council undertook to pro-

vide a vehicle and mental attendant on request for the conveyance of Wolverhampton patients to a Mental Hospital or Mental Deficiency Institution.

In August, 1947, a County Ambulance Officer was appointed and commenced duty during that month and was provided with the necessary clerical staff.

In addition to the ambulance personnel previously employed by Local Authorities, etc., and who were transferred to the County scheme, a further 97 drivers and attendants were appointed to make good the existing deficiencies, and arrangements were made to ensure that as far as possible such personnel were trained so as to be interchangeable in their duties and that they should hold an appropriate First Aid Certificate.

The following are particulars of staff ambulances, etc., available for the administration of the service at the 5th July, 1948, and the corresponding figures at the 31st December, 1948 :—

	<i>At 5/7/48</i>	<i>At 31/12/48</i>
Number of Main Ambulance Stations ...	13	13
„ „ Sub-Stations... ..	9	9
„ „ Ambulances	32	48
„ „ Sitting-Case Cars	1	8
„ „ Station Superintendents ...	10	11
„ „ Section Leaders	20	21
„ „ Drivers	24	82
„ „ Attendants	5	21

Between the 5th July, 1948, and the 31st December, 1948, the number of patients carried by the County Council's ambulances was 28,739, with a mileage of 428,779.

Prior to the "appointed day" and thereafter, much consideration has been given to the provision of adequate ambulance premises and facilities, and, of course, much remained to be done at the end of the year under review.

At the 31st December, 1948, the following Main Stations and Sub-Stations were in being :—

<i>Main Stations.</i>	<i>Sub-Stations.</i>
Biddulph	Aldridge
Brierley Hill	Bilston
Brownhills	Rowley Regis
Cannock	Rugeley
Coseley	Stone
Cheadle	Wednesbury
Kidsgrove	Sedgley
Leek	Tipton
Lichfield	Darlaston
Newcastle	
Stafford	
Uttoxeter	
Willenhall	

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS. CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

The above-mentioned Section of the National Health Service Act, 1946, permitted Local Health Authorities to make arrangements for the prevention of illness and for the care and after-care of sick or mentally defective persons, but required Authorities to make such arrangements to such extent as the Ministry directed. The Ministry directed that Local Health Authorities should make arrangements for the purpose of preventing tuberculosis and of the care and after-care of persons suffering from this disease, and it was left to each Local Health Authority to consider the desirability of making arrangements under Section 28 with regard to persons suffering from any other kind of illness, and the organisation necessary for the purpose. The County Council's proposals under the Section were therefore drafted in accordance with Circular 118/47 of the Ministry of Health, dated the 10th July, 1947, and received the approval of the Minister of Health.

TUBERCULOSIS.

With regard to tuberculosis, arrangements were made with the Regional Hospital Board for the medical specialists responsible for the treatment of tuberculosis at dispensaries and sanatoria to be concerned in preventive and social work under the Authority's scheme, and for the County's Social Workers to work in co-operation with them at the main tuberculosis clinics and for the Tuberculosis Officers to refer patients from the other County areas to the office of the nearest Social Worker.

Special workshops and night sanatoria for tuberculous patients were also included in the proposals, but lack of suitable premises, etc., has so far prevented the establishment of these.

Through the County's Health Visiting staff, patients and contacts are instructed in personal hygiene to prevent spread of the disease, and endeavours to obtain suitable houses for tubercular persons are made, although, of course, success in this field is obviously limited at present.

MENTAL ILLNESS AND DEFECTIVENESS.

The care and after-care of ineducable children from 2 to 16 years of age, together with adult defectives, and, in so far as it is preventable, the prevention of mental illness, is carried out by an appropriate staff, who are concerned with the visitation of patients in their homes, training at Occupation Centres, of which there are at present 7, and the placing of suitable cases, duly certified, in appropriate Institutions. More detailed reference to this type of illness and defectiveness will be found under that portion of this Report concerning Section 51 (Mental Health Services).

OTHER TYPES OF ILLNESS (OR ILLNESS GENERALLY).

Within the scope of the service, assistance through the Social Workers is given to families where illness exists, *i.e.*, by the provision of clothing, bedding, appliances, etc., and convalescent home treatment

where this is recommended by medical opinion and where a period of rest, good food, fresh air, etc., is indicated. The other type of convalescent home treatment, *i.e.*, where medical or nursing care is required during the period of convalescence, is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

Where considered necessary by the Medical Officers in charge of V.D. Clinics under the Regional Hospital Board, the Social Workers visit County patients to help them materially, to encourage regular and sufficient attendances and to advise contacts. Where the employment of a man in this type of case is indicated, the services of the duly Authorised Officers, employed under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, are utilised.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT.

As mentioned above, appliances, etc., and articles of equipment required for nursing purposes, are obtained by the Social Workers, in many instances on loan from the British Red Cross Society or St. John's Ambulance Brigade. If a valuable article is loaned, a deposit is required from the patient or relative.

On the 5th July, 1948, the County Council took into their employment the three Social Workers formerly employed by the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Board for Tuberculosis, and later in the year a fourth Social Worker was appointed. The areas covered by each during the year were as follows :—

1. Leek, Newcastle.
2. Stafford, Lichfield, Cannock (part), Uttoxeter.
3. Brierley Hill (part), Rowley Regis (part) and Wednesbury.
4. Brierley Hill (part) and Rowley Regis (part).

The following is a more detailed outline of the duties each member of this staff undertakes :—

Duties in general are to provide material help and advice to families or individuals where there is illness, or to prevent illness. This includes provision of—

- (a) Clothing, both at home and in sanatoria.
- (b) Beds and bedding.
- (c) Extra nourishment (priority milk supplies).
- (d) Equipment such as appliances for surgical or orthopædic cases, invalid chairs, garden shelters for tuberculous patients, etc.
- (e) Occupational Therapy, including advising patients of materials available—rug making, leather work, needlework, basket work, knitting and glove making—and arranging for purchase of same.
- (f) Housing.—Referring cases to appropriate authority for consideration for rehousing.

- (g) Convalescent Home cases (referred by General Practitioner or Hospital).—Enquiring into financial circumstances and recommending suitable Homes, payment of travelling expenses to same. This part of the work is expanding rapidly.
- (h) Visits to patients in Sanatoria and Hospitals anywhere in the County.
- (i) Rehabilitation of patients recovering from illness with regard to placing in suitable work or training for such, through the Ministry of Labour.

The Social Worker deals with both general cases and those suffering from tuberculosis—close liaison being maintained in the latter case with the appropriate Tuberculosis Officer. Other cases are referred to her through the General Practitioners, Health Visitors, District Nurses, Midwives, Hospitals or Area Medical Officers. Much work is done in referring necessitous cases to the National Assistance Board for financial help, and in straightening out difficulties concerning sickness and other benefits. Liaison is maintained with the Ministry of National Insurance and Ministry of Labour and voluntary organisations such as the Red Cross, W.V.S., S.S.A.F.A., etc.

The following particulars are given of the work undertaken during the period 5th July, 1948, to the 31st December, 1948 :—

	<i>Free</i>	<i>Partial payment by patient</i>	<i>Paid in full by patient</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Number of patients supplied with extra nourishment ...	39	—	—	39
(2) Number of patients supplied with clothing ...	65	11	1	77
(3) Number of patients supplied with bedding ...	38	7	3	48
(4) Number of patients supplied with convalescent home treatment	17	2	—	19
(5) Number of patients supplied with appliances* ...	57	—	4	61
(6) Number of patients visited at home, Hospital or Sanatoria ...				743
(7) Number of patients seen at Office or Dispensary ...				671

* Includes invalid chairs, air beds, rubber rings, hot water bottles, articles for occupational therapy, bed rests, etc. The majority of such appliances were provided on loan.

The provisions of this Section of the Act empower the Local Health Authority to recover reasonable charges from persons availing themselves of the services provided, subject to consideration of their means. The foregoing table indicates to what extent there was recovery or partial recovery of charges during the period under review.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

In the Annual Report for 1945 the arrangements for Home and Domestic Help Services were described, and it will be recalled that these services were for various reasons not progressing satisfactorily, and, indeed, during the years 1946 and 1947 and to the 4th July, 1948, little advancement, if any, had been made. At the latter date the position was that there were 8 Home Helps (1 full-time, 7 part-time) and 1 full-time Domestic Help employed in the County's Health Visiting Area. The position was little better in the 8 areas which were at that time autonomous for Maternity and Child Welfare purposes, there being employed by these Authorities at the same date 8 Home Helps (1 full-time and 7 part-time) and no Domestic Helps.

The arrangements for the two services had been made in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1936, which enabled Welfare Authorities to provide Home Helps to maternity cases, and Defence Regulation 68E which enabled such Authorities to provide Domestic Help in any other case of need.

On the 5th July, 1948, however, these powers lapsed and were replaced by the general power given to Local Health Authorities by Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, to provide domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age. From this date, therefore, there was no longer two separate schemes of Home Helps and Domestic Help, but a single consolidated scheme.

Although the new power given by Section 29 is permissive and not obligatory, the Minister considered that without an adequate and efficient Domestic Help Service the discharge of other duties in the Act, particularly those relating to the care of mothers and young children, domiciliary midwifery, home nursing and the care and after-care of persons suffering from illness or of mental defectives would be seriously hampered, and a request was made to Local Health Authorities to give earnest consideration to the organisation of such a service.

Under the County's proposals, approved by the Minister, a full-time Domestic Help Organiser was required, and although it was not possible to appoint a suitable person to commence duty during 1948, one was appointed and took up the appointment during early January, 1949, her duties in addition to undertaking general control of the scheme also included responsibility for the recruitment of suitable personnel, maintaining an efficient standard, dealing with complaints, etc.

The operational control of the Domestic Help staff is carried out by the Area Medical Officers, who also deal with the applications for the service from the public and assess the ability or otherwise of the applicant to pay the whole or part of the cost of the service provided. The present cost to a householder who is assessed to pay the full amount is 2/3d. for each hour of service given by a Domestic Help in that particular household,

and the rate of payment to the Help is 2/- an hour, the extra 3d. being charged as a fee to cover the administrative expenses. A retaining fee of 10/- a week is payable to members of this staff working in urban or semi-urban areas when their services are not actually required, and they are also entitled to 12 working days' holiday per annum and statutory holidays with pay.

With regard to the number of staff to be employed, the proposals under the scheme included for urban areas a ratio of one Domestic Help for 5,000 of the population, whereas for rural areas it was felt that the basis should be one Domestic Help in each parish having a population of approximately 1,000 or more.

On such a basis, the figures to be subject to modification, of course, in the light of experience, a total of 122 Helps in urban and 95 in rural areas was considered to be required. Actually, of course, new appointments are only made as and when the demand in any area justifies additional personnel, and at the time of writing this Report no area has reached its maximum number on the foregoing basis, although it is envisaged that the eventual numbers will be considerably more, as the original numbers were based on a 48-hour week, whereas it has been found that the majority of Domestic Helps are unable to give this full-time service, the average number of hours worked being approximately 25 a week.

It will be appreciated that the development of a service of this description must be governed by two main factors, *i.e.*, (1) the gradual awareness of the man in the street to its existence and its application to him personally ; (2) the recruitment of suitable personnel at a time when there is so much, possibly more attractive, opportunity for female employment. Bearing these factors in mind, therefore, the position during the latter half of 1948, when 32 Domestic Helps were employed, can be regarded with a certain amount of satisfaction.

The number of cases attended between the 5th July and the 31st December, 1948, was 45.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The following are particulars of the certified mental defectives chargeable to the County Council at the 1st January, 1947, 1948 and 1949 :—

	1/1/47	1/1/48	1/1/49
Great Barr Park Colony	470	471	482
Stallington Hall	63	62	63
Other Institutions (including State Institutions)	51	59	71

Of the above cases, 54, 54 and 68 cases, respectively, were on licence from Certified Institutions.

In addition, 8, 10 and 11 certified patients, respectively, chargeable to the County Council, were under guardianship.

Administration.

(a) The Mental Deficiency Committee, and after the 5th July, 1948, the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee of the Health Committee, met quarterly and dealt with all mental health matters in the first instance.

(b) The Mental Welfare Department, and after 5th July, 1948, the Mental Health Section of the Health Department, employed during 1948 a Mental Welfare Officer, her deputy and four Mental Welfare Visitors. On the training side, the Deputy Mental Welfare Officer was responsible for direct supervision of the work of the Occupation Centres, seven in number, each with one Supervisor and in all 15 Assistant Supervisors, one Home Teacher, one Caretaker-Instructor (male), Cooks and Guides. Qualifications of the professional staff are given below, except in the case of the Assistant Supervisors, who, with the exception of one qualified teacher, are unqualified:—

Mental Welfare Officer ...	B.A. Degree. Secondary Teacher's Diploma.
Deputy Mental Welfare Officer ...	B.A. Degree. Teacher's Certificate. 9 years' teaching experience in special school.
Mental Welfare Visitors (4)	(1) Social Science Diploma. 8 years' experience of mental welfare. (2) R.M.P.A. Certificate. 7 years' experience of mental welfare. 2 posts as Matron of Mental Hospital. (3) R.M.P.A. Certificate. 5 years' experience in industrial social work. (4) Uncertificated teacher. 13 years' experience of mental welfare.
Supervisors (7) ...	1 qualified teacher. 1 Diploma of National Association for Mental Health. 3 Recognition of National Association for Mental Health as experienced Supervisors. 2 experience of teaching but unqualified.
Home Teacher ...	Unqualified.

(c) Supervision of patients on licence (after 5/7/48 on behalf of the Regional Hospital Board) was carried out during the year. 67 were supervised from St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr Park, 11 from Stallington Hall, 2 from Burton Road Hospital, Dudley, and 4 from other institutions, and in addition 14 other

defectives on licence outside the County of Stafford. Detailed progress reports each six months were submitted to the Medical Superintendents concerned, in 25 cases employment was found for the patients by our Visitors, 7 defectives were returned to institutional care. Facilities for such community care as is given in these cases continues to be of the first importance, to ensure that some at least of those defectives who could be cared for in the community may not be retained unnecessarily in institutions in their own interests, and also that beds may be freed for the admission of more urgent cases. Reports on the home circumstances of approximately 200 defectives were submitted to Medical Superintendents in respect of patients seen by the Statutory Visitors for review of their orders. Discharge from their orders was given to five cases on licence by the Board of Control after detailed investigation of the circumstances of each case.

On 31/12/48 there were 36 male and 32 female defectives on licence under supervision and 3 male and 9 female defectives on licence from other areas under our supervision.

No patients on licence from Mental Hospitals have been supervised.

*Work undertaken in the Community
under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.*

(i) *Ascertainment.*

During the year 1948 the following mental defectives were ascertained :—

					Male	Female	Total
(a)	Reported under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944—						
	(i)	57(3)	...	...	51	33	84
	(ii)	57(5)	...	...	3	1	4
(b)	Other cases reported during 1948 and found to be subject to be dealt with				5	2	7
Total ascertained				...	59	36	95

After 31st December, 1948, there were 41 defectives awaiting vacancies in institutions under the Mental Deficiency Acts, classified as follows :—

21 males and 20 females.

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision.*

(a) *Guardianship.*

During 1948 there have been 12 defectives under order of guardianship under supervision, one of them belonging to another area. Of these, 8 live with their parents, 4 girls are with guardians other than parents because of their unsatisfactory homes, two of them are now earning their living.

The parents of three of the youths greatly desired that the order should be obtained that the defectives might be certain of care after their parents' death. In four cases the order of guardianship was obtained primarily to enable a maintenance grant to be given by the Local Authority. 4 defectives under guardianship attend Occupation Centres.

(b) *Supervision.*

On the 31st December, 1948, the following mental defectives were under supervision :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Statutory Supervision under 16 years	148	100	248
Statutory Supervision aged 16 and over	196	163	359
Voluntary Supervision aged 16 and over	594	509	1,103
	938	772	1,710

4,255 visits were paid by the staff. 200 defectives attended Occupation Centres for daily training. Quarterly visits were paid to the homes of defectives under statutory supervision, guardianship and licence, through which very close links are formed with the defectives' home surroundings. A sense of confidence in the County Council's mental health service through the Visitors' advice and interest is built up, and on this the value of supervision depends. Misunderstanding and even opposition is at times encountered by the Visitors, but by the exercise of much patience and skill many difficult defectives have been helped to lead more useful and controlled lives with greater happiness to all concerned. Every effort is made to explore the possibilities for securing suitable training for children referred, and for suitable occupation for adult defectives. Close liaison is maintained between the Visitors and the Occupation Centres, and a great work is done by the Visitors in overcoming the general reluctance of parents to face up to their child's mental backwardness and deal constructively with the situation.

In many cases of adolescent and adult defectives much care and interest has been given by the District Rehabilitation Officers of the Ministry of Labour in finding the right employment for them. Provision under the National Assistance Act for financial help to those who are unable to earn their own living has been a godsend to mental defectives and their parents. Many parents in the past have denied themselves necessities of life in order to maintain their grown-up sons and daughters who were unable to support themselves. Officers of the National Assistance Board have been very ready to co-operate with our Visitors. Efforts have been made, in some cases successfully, to help the family of a defective to get more suitable accommodation.

To report a defective under supervision for institutional care is always the last resort, both from their own point of view and because of the nation-wide shortage of institutional beds. Nevertheless, some defectives are in urgent need of residential care. During 1948, 10 children and 17 adult defectives were placed under order in institutions.

Unfortunately, it has to be reported that defectives under supervision have had to appear before Courts of Law. Had more facilities been available for their early training it may have been that social breakdown could have been avoided. 8 were dealt with in the Courts during the year.

(iii) *Training.*

In Staffordshire's Administrative County on the 1st January, 1948, there were eight full-time Occupation Centres, no Industrial Classes, and no Clubs; one full-time Home Teacher operates from Leek over North Staffordshire. On 1st April, 1948, the Old Hill and the Kingswinford Centres amalgamated and there have been seven Centres in the County since that date as follows:—

<i>Centre</i>				<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Staff</i>	
				<i>31/12/48</i>	<i>Supervisor</i>	<i>Assistants</i>
Stafford	...	...	...	16	1	1
Cannock	...	...	...	15	1	1
Bilston	...	...	...	45	1	3
Kingswinford	...	...	...	43	1	2
Tipton	...	...	...	26	1	1
Newcastle	...	...	...	60	1	3
Pelsall	...	...	...	40	1	3
Home Teacher (N. Staffs.)	...	...	...	21		

The Newcastle Centre is housed in a building erected for the purpose in 1938. Bilston Centre, since 1942, has been held in a house owned and altered by the County Council. The remaining five Centres are in hired premises which are less suitable for the purpose. There were no changes on the supervising staff during 1948. Five students for the Supervisor's Training Course visited or worked at various Centres and all have made good contacts. In June, 1948, 104 children from the Centres were taken for a week each to Bod Donwen, Rhyl, the cost being met from voluntary sources. Day outings, Flower Shows, Harvest Services and Christmas Parties have been held in due season and have, as always, brought with them much joy and anticipation for the children. Sales of handwork made at the Centres and by those taught at home has realised £375 in the year.

A Study Week for the Centres' staff was held in July at Stafford and was attended by 15 external students engaged in the teaching of defectives, in addition to 22 of our staff.

The picture as regards residential training and care for defectives in this County is not so favourable as for their training in the community. As reported above, there is a long waiting list of those who are in urgent

need, on account of their home circumstances, of admission to institutions for whom no beds are available. The County Council is helpless in this matter until adequate provision is made by the Regional Hospital Board. The Board is kept in close touch with the County Council's need in this matter. In the meantime there continues to be many cases of great suffering which cannot be alleviated until provision is made.

Home Teaching.

In the scattered country districts and moorlands of North Staffordshire it has proved impracticable to run Occupation Centres, for those opened at Cheadle and Biddulph Moor were closed because pupils could not reach them daily, and have not been re-opened. A Home Teacher visits 21 defectives weekly in their homes, and this lesson of about an hour has proved worth while in many unexpected ways. Its value depends first on the parents' co-operation in carrying on the teacher's work until the next visit. Some defectives develop skill in handwork, which can be sold on completion, and the social value to the defective of the influence of an understanding Visitor and friend has been proved again and again. 686 visits were paid in the year.

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS.

Prior to the 5th July, 1948, the certification and removal of mental patients to Mental Hospitals and the securing of admission of temporary patients to Mental Hospitals was carried out by the Relieving Officers employed by the County Council. After the date mentioned, however, nine Authorised Officers, seven whole-time and two part-time, from the above-mentioned staff were appointed to undertake such duties. In addition they are concerned with the social aspects of mental cases, *i.e.*, at the request of a doctor, relatives or the Mental Hospital Authorities when a patient is discharged, they keep in touch to assist wherever possible in the adjustment to the normal everyday life of an ordinary citizen. There are, of course, many persons who have been mentally ill for some years, who are not sufficiently ill to be certified and whose parents or other relatives are unwilling to have them admitted to mental Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients. Here again the Authorised Officers can be called upon to keep in touch with the family, and their help and advice on handling these patients has proved valuable.

The following are the particulars of the cases dealt with by the Authorised Officers from the 5th July to the 31st December, 1948 :—

Number of cases reported to Duly Authorised Officers for certification	...	...	...	346
Number of cases certified	...	...	...	165
Number of cases receiving treatment but not certified	...	...	...	118
Number of cases in which action under Act was not necessary	...	...	...	63

TABLES

Table showing Population, Number of Persons per acre, Birth and Death-rates as well as the Death-rate at all ages and among Children under 1 year, and the Death-rates from Zymotic Diseases, Tuberculosis, Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, &c.

URBAN.

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Number of persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality					Per 1,000 of Population								
	Census 1931 of areas as constituted after changes in Boundary	Estimated 1946						Per 1,000 of Population					Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Nephritis	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases
								Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria										Per 1,000 live Births	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)
Aldridge	14,446	26,830	2.9	19.5	0.71	7.6	55	—	—	—	—	0.26	0.07	1.27	0.37	0.26	0.19	0.07	0.15	0.56
Amblecote	3,099	2,914	4.4	17.5	—	16.5	39	—	—	—	—	0.34	—	2.75	0.34	—	—	—	0.34	—
Biddulph	8,990	10,570	1.6	20.9	0.47	8.7	45	—	—	—	—	0.19	—	2.18	0.19	0.28	—	0.09	0.09	0.57
Bilston	31,321	31,220	16.7	21.4	0.51	12.1	73	—	—	0.03	0.03	0.80	0.19	1.35	1.19	0.48	0.19	0.06	0.51	0.35
Brierley Hill	44,671	46,190	7.8	20.0	0.71	10.7	46	0.02	—	0.06	0.04	0.63	0.13	1.34	0.71	0.45	0.26	0.39	0.28	0.28
Brownhills	18,368	21,020	3.3	21.6	0.76	10.5	42	—	—	0.14	—	0.43	0.10	1.28	0.81	0.48	0.14	0.14	0.24	0.24
Cannock	35,300	39,150	4.8	20.4	0.87	10.5	61	—	—	—	—	0.33	0.05	1.48	0.72	0.72	0.08	0.18	0.38	0.41
Coseley	25,137	31,420	9.5	20.8	0.89	9.6	46	—	—	0.95	—	0.64	0.10	1.24	0.83	0.35	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.32
Darlaston	20,053	20,710	13.5	20.4	0.53	9.8	45	—	—	0.05	0.10	0.68	0.05	1.74	0.43	0.39	0.05	0.19	0.14	0.48
Kidsgrove	14,940	14,600	3.6	19.4	0.75	11.7	46	—	—	—	—	0.41	—	2.11	1.37	0.34	—	0.27	0.21	0.27
Leek	19,442	18,220	4.2	18.6	0.60	13.4	56	0.05	—	—	—	0.38	0.11	1.37	0.33	0.60	0.11	0.27	0.22	0.49
Lichfield	8,574	9,569	2.7	21.0	0.21	11.7	45	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.10	1.67	0.31	0.52	0.10	0.31	0.10	0.52
Newcastle	54,739	66,810	7.5	20.1	0.69	10.8	54	—	—	0.01	0.03	0.43	0.10	1.45	0.58	0.48	0.07	0.30	0.30	0.43

Deaths occurring during the year 1946 classified according to Diseases and Localities, together with Births occurring during the year.

URBAN.

District	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Syphilitic Diseases	Influenza	Measles	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	Cancer					Diabetes	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	Heart Disease	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea under 2 years	Appendicitis	Other Digestive Diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	Suicide	Road Traffic Accidents	Other Violent Causes	All other Causes	
																	Of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M)	Of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (F)	Of Stomach and Duodenum	Of Breast	Of all other Sites																					
Aldridge ...	523	19	205	29	—	1	—	—	—	7	2	—	5	—	1	—	—	3	3	7	21	5	21	29	2	10	7	5	2	2	—	5	2	—	—	—	4	15	4	2	3	37
Amblecote ...	51	—	48	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	1	10	8	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	6		
Biddulph ...	221	5	92	10	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	7	1	13	—	10	21	1	2	3	—	—	1	1	5	1	—	—	1	6	—	1	3	8	
Bilston ...	669	16	377	49	—	—	—	1	1	25	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	3	13	2	24	4	44	70	7	37	15	6	4	5	—	13	2	—	—	16	11	5	—	1	3	52
Brierley Hill	926	33	493	43	—	1	—	3	2	29	6	—	7	1	—	—	—	5	11	5	41	3	56	90	10	33	21	12	2	—	1	15	18	—	1	13	13	5	3	11	75	
Brownhills ...	453	16	221	19	—	—	—	3	—	9	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	17	1	28	67	4	17	10	3	2	1	1	4	3	—	—	5	5	—	3	4	18	
Cannock ...	798	34	413	49	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	1	7	—	—	—	—	10	12	4	32	4	26	71	30	28	28	3	2	4	2	7	7	1	1	15	16	9	4	11	63	
Coseley ...	652	28	302	30	—	—	—	3	—	20	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	4	11	5	19	3	33	65	6	26	11	5	2	5	—	6	3	—	3	4	10	2	2	8	37	
Darlaston ...	423	11	202	19	—	1	—	1	2	14	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	30	1	21	45	8	9	8	1	—	2	—	4	4	—	—	3	10	—	1	2	25	
Kidsgrove ...	283	11	171	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	22	1	13	39	5	20	5	—	1	3	—	9	4	1	—	3	4	3	3	1	20	
Leek ...	338	11	245	19	1	1	—	—	—	7	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	3	8	2	12	—	22	99	5	6	11	2	3	—	2	5	5	—	—	4	9	2	2	5	21	
Lichfield ...	201	2	112	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	11	—	4	36	2	3	5	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	1	5	—	—	2	27	
Newcastle ...	1343	46	719	73	—	1	—	1	2	29	7	3	12	—	—	—	—	12	21	9	55	10	85	203	11	39	32	5	6	4	—	6	20	—	1	20	29	7	9	13	67	

URBAN—continued.

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Number of persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality					Per 1,000 of Population														
	Census 1931 of areas as constituted after changes in Boundary	Estimated 1946						Per 1,000 of Population					Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Nephritis	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases
Rowley Regis	...	41,235	12.3	18.8	0.45	9.2	42	—	0.02	—	0.09	0.02	1.1	0.47	0.04	1.24	0.58	0.47	0.11	0.36	0.13	0.32					
Rugeley	...	7,137	2.8	19.1	0.74	10.3	26	—	—	0.12	—	—	—	0.25	0.12	1.99	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.12	0.25					
Sedgley	...	19,262	5.6	16.1	0.14	9.8	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.23	0.09	1.35	0.98	0.23	0.09	0.23	0.19	0.28					
Stafford	...	30,851	6.9	19.4	0.74	10.8	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.26	0.03	1.16	0.79	0.54	0.11	0.51	0.34	0.20					
Stone	...	6,399	4.6	21.2	1.06	11.5	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.13	—	1.86	0.40	0.66	—	0.13	0.13	0.13					
Tamworth	...	11,711	4.6	18.6	0.41	11.8	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.24	0.16	1.87	0.98	0.49	—	0.16	0.08	0.57					
Tettenhall...	...	5,967	2.8	17.4	0.43	14.4	49	—	—	—	0.14	—	—	0.28	0.14	2.28	1.00	0.28	—	0.57	0.28	0.28					
Tipton	...	35,814	17.3	21.6	0.67	10.1	40	—	—	—	0.03	—	3.7	0.96	0.13	1.10	0.67	0.35	0.08	0.24	0.21	0.27					
Uttoxeter	...	6,234	2.0	21.2	0.73	11.1	55	—	—	—	—	—	6.9	0.58	—	1.61	0.58	0.44	—	0.15	0.29	0.58					
Wednesbury	...	31,531	16.4	20.2	0.48	10.1	46	—	—	—	—	0.03	6.0	0.75	0.03	1.72	0.63	0.57	0.06	0.12	0.21	0.36					
Wednesfield	...	9,106	6.4	19.3	0.31	8.7	61	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	0.44	0.13	1.25	0.75	0.62	0.12	0.12	0.25	0.44					
Willenhall	...	26,421	10.3	22.4	0.51	10.7	61	—	—	—	0.03	—	3.1	0.58	0.07	1.71	0.51	0.55	0.20	0.20	0.31	0.51					
Totals and Averages	...	530,648	6.0	20.1	0.62	10.5	49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	3.3	0.49	0.08	1.46	0.68	0.46	0.11	0.24	0.24	0.37					
126 large towns in England	...	—	—	22.2	0.67	12.7	46	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	6.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
148 smaller towns, resident Population 25,000-50,000	...	—	—	21.3	0.59	11.7	37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					

URBAN—continued.

District	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Syphilitic Diseases	Influenza	Measles	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	Cancer					Diabetes	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	Heart Disease	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea under 2 years	Appendicitis	Other Digestive Diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	Suicide	Road Traffic Accidents	Other Violent Causes	All other Causes	
																	Of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M)	Of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (F)	Of Stomach and Duodenum	Of Breast	Of all other Sites																					
Rowley Regis...	882	21	434	37	—	—	—	4	1	22	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	8	13	7	30	2	45	127	14	27	22	5	4	1	2	9	17	—	—	—	6	15	4	5	8	30
Rugeley ...	154	6	83	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	2	2	26	1	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	1	1	—	1	3	12	
Sedgley ...	346	3	211	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	18	1	24	59	4	21	5	2	2	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	4	6	2	1	6	25
Stafford ...	685	26	381	27	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	5	5	—	1	1	10	6	2	23	1	53	98	16	28	19	4	3	—	—	3	5	18	—	—	12	7	1	4	5	41	
Stone ...	160	8	87	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	4	1	2	7	2	17	23	2	3	5	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	8	
Tamworth ...	229	5	145	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	15	1	19	28	3	12	6	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	7	3	—	4	24
Tettenhall ...	122	3	101	6	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	9	—	9	30	2	7	2	—	1	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	11	
Tipton ...	808	25	379	32	—	—	1	1	—	36	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	4	8	4	25	4	35	88	7	25	13	3	3	3	—	7	9	1	—	—	8	10	1	5	12	54
Uttoxeter ...	145	5	76	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	3	11	19	2	4	3	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	2	5
Wednesbury ...	668	16	335	31	—	—	1	—	1	25	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	6	12	7	32	1	32	73	10	21	19	2	2	4	—	2	4	—	—	—	7	12	4	3	14	35
Wednesfield ...	309	5	140	19	—	—	1	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	10	1	5	36	3	12	10	2	1	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	4	7	2	—	3	17
Willenhall ...	655	15	314	40	—	—	—	1	—	17	2	1	1	—	—	—	5	13	7	25	4	24	52	10	15	16	6	4	2	—	8	6	—	—	1	9	15	5	3	11	51	
Totals ...	12044	370	6286	593	1	10	119	9	297	51	22	83	2	—	2	3	96	178	87	513	55	648	1502	168	408	278	69	47	40	13	134	143	4	10	147	221	64	55	137	769		

RURAL.

District	Population at all ages		Mean Area per Person in acres	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality					Per 1,000 of Population									
	Census 1931 of areas as constituted after changes in Boundary	Estimated 1946						Per 1,000 of Population					Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Nephritis	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	
								Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria										Per 1,000 live Births	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)
Cannock ...	20,792	23,040	2.5	19.4	0.35	10.9	40	—	—	—	0.04	—	2.2	0.43	0.04	1.61	0.82	0.26	0.13	0.17	0.39	0.04
Cheadle ...	28,102	31,420	1.9	19.4	0.32	10.2	31	—	—	—	0.03	—	4.9	0.16	0.06	1.46	0.45	0.25	0.10	0.16	0.29	0.13
Leek ...	14,435	15,560	4.7	18.2	0.32	12.4	42	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	0.19	0.06	2.06	0.64	0.39	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.45
Lichfield ...	31,551	33,790	2.5	18.7	0.74	9.23	46	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	4.8	0.33	0.06	1.27	0.59	0.38	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.33
Newcastle ...	16,872	16,240	2.5	18.6	0.31	11.3	50	—	—	—	—	—	6.6	0.25	0.06	1.72	0.43	0.25	0.12	0.43	0.25	0.49
Seisdon ...	13,850	20,170	2.1	18.2	0.64	10.2	30	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	0.35	0.10	1.49	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.56	0.10	0.35
Stafford ...	12,895	14,940	5.4	18.7	0.27	9.3	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.33	0.07	1.07	0.27	0.20	0.13	0.13	0.40	0.60
Stone ...	11,945	16,190	3.8	14.0	0.12	9.71	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.19	—	1.48	0.62	0.49	—	0.37	—	0.31
Tutbury ...	10,356	13,740	2.3	19.8	0.29	11.7	66	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	0.44	—	1.67	0.73	0.44	0.15	0.44	0.66	0.36
Uttoxeter ...	8,906	9,710	5.8	18.1	0.41	11.2	40	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	—	0.21	1.44	0.82	0.51	0.41	0.31	—	0.21
Totals and Averages	169,704	194,800	3.0	18.4	0.41	10.4	42	0.01	—	—	0.02	0.01	3.06	0.28	0.06	1.50	0.56	0.33	0.15	0.26	0.24	0.30

RURAL.

District	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Syphilitic Diseases	Influenza	Measles	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	Cancer				Diabetes	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	Heart Disease	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea under 2 years	Appendicitis	Other Digestive Diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	Suicide	Road Traffic Accidents	Other Violent Causes	All other Causes																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
					Of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M)	Of Stomach and Duodenum	Of Breast	Of all other Sites	58	28	2	24	4	8	12	4	24	1	24	28	58	5	19	6	3	—	1	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table showing the number of cases of certain Infectious Diseases notified in each sanitary area during the year ended 31st December, 1946, and the Attack-Rates per 1,000 of the population.

URBAN.

District	Estimated Population 1946 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases	Poliomylitis Cases	Encephalitis Lethargica Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate			
Aldridge ...	26,830	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	2.01	97	3.62	2	0.07	4	0.15	35	1.30	33	1.23	1	0.04	1	—	1
Amblecote ...	2,914	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.37	11	3.77	—	—	—	—	3	1.03	2	0.69	—	—	—	—	—
Biddulph ...	10,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	2.27	95	8.99	1	0.09	6	0.57	3	0.28	22	2.08	1	0.09	1	—	—
Bilston ...	31,220	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	0.86	15	0.48	14	0.45	5	0.16	13	0.42	55	1.76	2	0.06	4	—	—
Brierley Hill...	46,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	1.10	194	4.20	33	0.71	11	0.24	47	1.02	32	0.69	4	0.09	2	—	—
Brownhills ...	21,020	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	2.90	129	6.14	2	0.10	7	0.33	95	4.52	35	1.67	—	—	1	—	—
Cannock ...	39,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	1.51	42	1.07	17	0.43	10	0.26	199	5.08	12	0.31	2	0.05	1	—	—
Coseley ...	31,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	0.99	105	3.34	9	0.29	11	0.35	33	1.05	62	1.97	1	0.03	2	—	—
Darlaston ...	20,710	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1.01	18	0.87	17	0.82	—	—	7	0.34	12	0.58	2	0.10	—	—	—
Kidsgrove ...	14,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	3.22	22	1.51	1	0.07	4	0.27	13	0.89	5	0.34	2	0.14	1	—	—
Leek ...	18,220	—	—	—	—	1	0.05	54	2.96	8	0.44	3	0.16	1	0.05	57	3.13	8	0.44	—	—	3	—	—
Lichfield ...	9,569	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.73	3	0.31	1	0.10	—	—	1	0.10	—	—	16	1.67	1	1	—
Newcastle ...	66,810	—	—	—	—	8	0.12	194	2.93	83	1.25	21	0.32	5	0.08	17	0.26	28	0.42	2	0.03	2	—	—

URBAN—continued.

District	Estimated Population 1946 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases	Polio-myelitis Cases	Frncephalitis Lethargica Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate			
Rowley Regis	46,930	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	0.98	75	1.60	37	0.79	3	0.06	142	3.03	11	0.23	1	0.02	—	2	—
Rugeley ...	8,055	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	4.97	23	2.85	4	0.50	3	0.37	1	0.12	2	0.25	—	—	—	—	—
Sedgley ...	21,500	—	—	2	0.09	—	—	11	0.51	39	1.81	5	0.28	7	0.33	12	0.56	35	1.63	—	—	1	—	—
Stafford ...	35,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	1.65	81	2.30	1	0.03	6	0.17	21	0.60	21	0.60	6	0.17	—	1	—
Stone ...	7,544	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	9.41	38	5.04	1	0.13	2	0.27	168	22.27	11	1.46	—	—	—	—	—
Tamworth ...	12,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.57	3	0.24	1	0.08	2	0.16	18	1.46	14	1.14	1	0.08	—	—	—
Tettenhall ...	7,020	—	—	1	0.14	—	—	7	1.00	43	6.13	1	0.14	1	0.14	6	0.85	5	0.71	1	0.14	—	—	—
Tipton ...	37,390	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	1.47	84	2.25	19	0.51	7	0.19	23	0.62	70	1.87	—	—	4	—	—
Uttoxeter ...	6,838	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	3.51	19	2.78	1	0.15	—	—	2	0.29	—	—	1	0.15	—	1	—
Wednesbury ...	33,140	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	1.39	58	1.75	29	0.88	5	0.15	14	0.42	47	1.42	4	0.12	2	—	—
Wednesfield ...	16,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	3.49	16	1.00	20	1.25	2	0.12	22	1.37	34	2.12	3	0.19	—	—	—
Willenhall ...	29,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	1.67	70	2.39	14	0.48	6	0.20	6	0.20	22	0.75	2	0.07	2	—	—

RURAL.

DISTRICT	Estimated Population 1946 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases	Poliomylitis Cases	Encephalitis Lethargica Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate					
Cannock ...	23,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	0.95	102	4.43	11	0.48	6	0.26	73	3.17	25	1.09	—	—	—	—	—
Cheadle ...	31,420	—	—	—	—	1	0.03	51	1.62	127	4.04	9	0.29	8	0.25	192	6.11	85	2.71	1	0.03	1	—	—
Leek ...	15,560	—	—	—	—	1	0.06	14	0.90	10	0.64	2	0.18	2	0.13	14	0.90	4	0.26	—	—	1	—	—
Lichfield ...	33,790	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	0.77	64	1.89	4	0.12	2	0.06	17	0.50	16	0.47	1	0.03	2	—	—
Newcastle ...	16,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1.05	55	3.39	2	0.12	9	0.55	20	1.23	7	0.43	—	—	1	—	—
Seisdon ...	20,170	—	—	2	0.10	—	—	30	1.49	58	2.88	1	0.05	2	0.10	46	2.28	11	0.55	3	0.15	—	—	—
Stafford ...	14,940	—	—	1	0.07	1	0.07	26	1.74	37	2.48	—	—	2	0.13	1	0.07	3	0.20	—	—	—	—	—
Stone ...	16,190	—	—	—	—	1	0.06	30	1.85	22	1.36	—	—	2	0.12	8	0.49	14	0.86	1	0.06	—	—	—
Tutbury ...	13,740	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	2.98	40	2.91	—	—	—	—	61	4.44	7	0.51	—	—	1	1	—
Uttoxeter ...	9,710	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.03	19	1.96	—	—	—	—	14	1.44	1	0.10	—	—	—	—	—

Table showing Population, Number of Persons per acre, Birth and Death-rates as well as the Death-rates at all ages and among Children under 1 year, and the Death-rates from Zymotic Diseases, Tuberculosis, Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, &c.

URBAN.

District	Population at all ages		Number of persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality						Per 1,000 of Population									
	Census 1931 of areas as constituted after changes in Boundary	Estimated 1947						Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Per 1,000 live Births	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Nephritis	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases
Aldridge ...	14,446	28,930	3.1	22.5	0.59	7.78	41	—	—	0.03	—	—	6.1	0.17	0.03	1.00	0.52	0.38	—	0.17	0.41	0.28	
Amblecote ...	3,099	2,988	4.5	17.7	—	16.73	19	—	0.33	—	—	—	—	0.33	—	2.68	1.67	0.33	0.33	1.00	—	—	
Biddulph ...	8,990	10,690	1.6	18.1	0.56	10.01	21	—	—	—	—	—	15.5	0.47	0.09	1.31	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.56	0.09	—	
Bilston ...	31,321	31,710	17.0	28.0	0.44	11.82	60	—	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	6.8	0.66	0.13	1.55	0.79	0.76	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.50	
Brierley Hill ...	44,671	47,060	7.9	21.6	0.76	11.05	25	—	0.04	—	—	0.04	1.0	0.53	0.08	1.66	1.08	0.36	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.21	
Brownhills ...	18,368	21,270	3.4	24.4	0.52	8.93	31	—	—	—	—	—	5.8	0.38	0.19	1.32	0.56	0.24	0.05	0.19	0.24	0.33	
Cannock ...	35,300	39,730	4.9	23.3	0.58	11.75	50	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	3.2	0.40	0.13	1.54	0.73	0.91	0.15	0.43	0.18	0.43	
Coseley ...	25,137	32,210	9.8	21.4	0.71	10.83	51	—	0.12	—	—	0.06	7.2	0.56	—	1.71	0.81	0.65	0.25	0.16	0.12	0.37	
Darlaston ...	20,053	21,130	13.8	20.2	0.52	10.32	56	—	0.05	—	—	0.05	4.7	0.43	0.28	1.37	0.52	0.62	0.19	0.24	0.38	0.24	
Kidsgrove ...	14,940	14,800	3.6	21.7	0.54	11.28	40	—	—	—	—	—	12.5	0.20	0.07	1.35	1.22	0.47	0.07	—	—	0.07	
Leek ...	19,442	18,690	4.3	22.0	0.27	12.57	54	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	0.05	2.41	0.54	0.32	0.37	0.32	0.59	0.27	
Lichfield ...	8,574	9,816	2.7	22.9	0.71	13.44	31	—	0.10	—	—	0.10	—	0.31	1.10	1.22	0.92	0.10	0.51	0.31	0.20	0.41	
Newcastle ...	54,739	68,390	7.7	21.0	0.66	11.19	42	—	—	0.01	0.03	—	2.1	0.34	0.04	1.61	0.57	0.50	0.15	0.22	0.18	0.41	

Deaths occurring during the year 1947 classified according to Diseases and Localities,
together with Births occurring during the year.

URBAN.

District	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Syphilitic Diseases	Influenza	Measles	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	Cancer				Diabetes	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	Heart Disease	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea under 2 years	Appendicitis	Other Digestive Diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	Suicide	Road Traffic Accidents	Other Violent Causes	All other Causes		
																	Of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M)	Of Stomach and Duodenum	Of Breast	Of all other Sites																						
Aldridge ...	652	17	225	27	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	5	3	18	3	23	50	4	15	11	—	2	4	—	4	4	5	—	—	12	8	3	3	3	36
Amblecote ...	53	—	50	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	6	9	3	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	7
Biddulph ...	194	6	107	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	2	16	38	1	2	1	2	—	—	3	—	3	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	8
Bilston ...	887	14	375	53	—	—	—	1	1	21	4	2	5	1	—	—	—	4	13	3	29	5	22	83	11	25	24	6	5	6	—	4	6	—	—	—	7	16	3	3	7	58
Brierley Hill	1015	36	520	25	—	1	—	—	2	25	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	8	16	9	45	4	68	91	16	51	17	3	7	1	1	13	3	—	—	—	4	10	7	6	12	92
Brownhills ...	520	11	190	16	—	2	—	—	—	8	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	19	—	14	54	4	12	5	1	—	3	—	2	4	—	—	5	7	3	4	2	26	
Cannock ...	927	23	467	46	—	—	1	1	—	16	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	9	14	2	36	5	42	90	21	29	36	6	6	3	3	11	17	—	—	—	7	17	4	6	18	58
Coseley ...	690	23	349	35	—	1	—	—	2	18	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	4	10	8	33	2	47	63	7	26	21	8	5	5	1	5	5	1	—	—	4	12	2	3	7	41
Darlaston ...	426	11	218	24	—	—	—	—	1	9	6	1	3	1	—	—	—	3	3	1	22	2	20	43	3	11	13	4	4	2	—	2	2	5	1	—	8	5	2	3	5	35
Kidsgrove ...	321	8	167	13	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	12	2	20	40	8	18	7	1	1	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	6	26	
Leek ...	411	5	235	22	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	9	5	29	1	30	80	3	10	6	7	1	—	1	2	6	—	—	—	5	—	1	2	18	
Lichfield ...	225	7	132	7	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	9	—	15	37	3	9	1	5	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	32
Newcastle ...	1439	45	765	61	—	1	1	2	—	23	3	2	2	—	—	—	1	9	23	8	70	7	91	252	16	39	34	10	8	3	2	19	15	1	1	1	12	28	11	8	17	46

URBAN—continued.

District	Population at all ages		Number of persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality						Per 1,000 of Population										
								Per 1,000 of Population				Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Per 1,000 live Births	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Nephritis	Premature Birth	Congenital Malforma-tions, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases
Rowley Regis	12.5	20.3	0.50	9.61	31	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	5.1	0.57	0.06	1.40	0.84	0.40	0.25	0.17	0.10	0.27
Rugeley	2.8	21.9	0.61	13.71	34	—	—	0.12	0.12	—	—	—	—	0.37	—	2.20	0.73	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.37
Sedgley	5.7	18.4	0.64	11.15	40	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	0.28	0.05	1.56	1.01	0.32	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.46
Stafford	7.0	19.8	0.53	11.72	34	—	0.03	—	—	0.03	—	—	4.3	0.51	0.03	1.66	0.70	0.42	0.06	0.14	0.14	0.28
Stone	4.7	23.0	0.66	11.43	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.1	0.13	0.13	1.18	0.53	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Tamworth	4.6	20.8	0.48	11.46	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.48	—	1.92	1.76	0.64	—	0.16	0.16	0.40
Tettenhall...	2.9	22.6	0.98	12.86	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	0.28	—	1.68	0.56	0.56	—	1.26	—	0.42
Tipton	17.6	22.7	0.52	10.84	53	—	0.08	—	0.08	—	—	—	3.5	0.81	0.18	1.34	0.86	0.37	0.03	0.34	0.29	0.42
Uttoxeter	2.1	22.8	0.43	14.22	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.86	0.14	2.15	0.86	0.72	0.14	—	0.72	0.72
Wednesbury	16.6	20.6	0.80	11.10	40	—	0.09	—	—	0.03	—	—	2.9	0.59	0.06	1.87	0.98	0.47	0.18	0.09	0.27	0.18
Wednesfield	6.5	19.5	0.37	7.92	81	—	0.06	—	0.06	—	—	—	6.3	0.55	0.12	1.28	0.55	0.49	0.06	—	0.24	0.55
Willenhall	10.6	19.7	0.44	10.11	48	—	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	5.1	0.67	0.23	1.47	0.84	0.57	0.17	0.13	0.23	0.27
Totals and Averages	6.1	21.6	0.58	10.88	43	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	—	4.3	0.47	0.09	1.56	0.78	0.48	0.14	0.21	0.20	0.33
126 large towns in England	—	23.3	0.62	13.0	47	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	—	—	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148 smaller towns, resident Population 25,000-50,000	—	22.2	0.54	11.9	36	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	—	—	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

URBAN—continued.

District	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Syphilitic Diseases	Influenza	Measles	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	Cancer					Diabetes	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	Heart Disease	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea under 2 years	Appendicitis	Other Digestive Diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	Suicide	Road Traffic Accidents	Other Violent Causes	All other Causes	
																	Of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M)	Of Stomach and Duodenum	Of Breast	Of all other Sites																						
Rowley Regis...	971	24	459	30	—	2	—	—	—	27	3	—	1	1	1	1	—	4	12	11	40	3	45	126	17	40	19	12	2	5	—	10	8	1	1	5	13	4	2	9	35	
Rugeley ...	179	5	112	6	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	4	—	11	1	10	22	6	6	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	3	1	1	5	22	
Sedgley ...	401	14	243	16	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	4	3	5	22	4	24	76	6	22	7	1	2	1	2	2	2	—	1	1	1	10	1	2	6	27
Stafford ...	703	19	417	24	—	—	—	—	1	18	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	7	10	4	38	4	46	139	11	25	15	2	3	3	3	7	5	—	1	5	10	5	2	2	11	37
Stone ...	175	5	87	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	1	21	22	3	4	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	2	7		
Tamworth ...	259	6	143	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	15	—	17	28	3	22	8	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	2	5	—	—	1	22	
Tettenhall ...	162	7	92	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	8	1	6	29	2	4	4	—	—	—	1	4	9	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	12
Tipton ...	865	20	414	46	—	2	—	3	—	31	7	—	3	3	1	1	1	4	15	3	29	6	39	84	7	33	14	1	6	3	5	13	—	1	11	16	7	5	11	50		
Uttoxeter ...	159	3	99	10	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	8	1	8	29	2	6	5	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	5	5	—	1	2	7		
Wednesbury ...	693	27	374	28	—	—	—	—	1	20	2	—	2	3	—	1	1	7	10	6	40	1	30	88	10	33	16	6	6	2	2	5	3	—	—	9	6	3	5	12	45	
Wednesfield ...	320	6	130	26	—	—	—	1	—	9	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	17	9	25	3	9	8	1	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	1	4	9	1	1	4	13	
Willenhall ...	589	13	302	28	—	2	—	—	—	20	7	—	1	2	—	—	—	5	8	3	28	3	30	53	12	25	17	5	4	3	2	7	4	—	1	7	8	2	1	4	38	
Totals ...	13236	355	6672	567	—	15	3	10	10	286	56	11	49	22	5	4	89	178	87	601	59	699	1651	182	481	293	86	66	57	15	117	127	3	9	125	202	66	61	149	798		

RURAL.

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Mean Area per Person in acres	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality					Per 1,000 of Population									
	Census 1931 of areas as constituted after changes in Boundary	Estimated 1947						Per 1,000 of Population					Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Nephritis	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	
								Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria										
Cannock ...	20,792	23,540	2.4	20.2	0.25	8.67	38	—	—	—	—	0.04	2.1	0.25	—	1.19	0.42	0.30	0.08	0.13	0.17	0.30
Cheadle ...	28,102	31,810	1.9	21.5	0.57	10.47	28	—	0.03	—	—	—	4.4	0.31	0.09	1.63	0.60	0.13	—	0.35	0.16	0.28
Leek ...	14,435	15,960	4.6	18.8	0.38	11.46	33	—	—	—	—	0.06	3.3	0.19	0.06	1.82	0.25	0.56	—	0.38	0.06	0.19
Lichfield ...	31,551	34,400	2.4	21.4	0.58	9.97	43	—	0.03	—	—	0.03	5.4	0.32	0.09	1.16	0.70	0.32	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.38
Newcastle ...	16,872	16,560	2.4	20.5	0.66	12.08	29	—	0.06	—	—	—	2.9	0.30	0.12	1.20	0.36	0.24	0.24	1.15	0.06	0.18
Seisdon ...	13,850	20,780	2.0	19.2	0.43	10.25	23	—	0.05	—	—	0.05	—	0.24	0.05	1.97	0.63	0.53	0.19	0.29	0.10	0.19
Stafford ...	12,895	15,160	5.3	18.7	0.86	10.29	32	—	0.07	—	—	0.07	—	0.20	0.07	1.71	0.59	0.13	—	0.33	0.26	0.13
Stone ...	11,945	17,000	3.6	17.2	0.35	9.71	38	—	0.06	—	—	0.06	3.4	0.35	—	2.06	0.47	0.18	0.06	0.18	—	0.24
Tutbury ...	10,356	13,950	2.3	19.1	0.86	12.11	34	—	0.07	—	—	—	3.7	0.14	0.07	1.94	0.50	0.50	0.07	0.29	0.43	0.14
Uttoxeter ...	8,906	9,900	5.7	17.7	0.10	11.01	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.40	0.10	2.02	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40
Totals and Averages ...	169,704	199,060	2.9	19.9	0.51	10.42	35	—	0.04	—	—	0.02	3.0	0.28	0.07	1.60	0.52	0.30	0.10	0.33	0.16	0.26

RURAL.

District	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Syphilitic Diseases	Influenza	Measles	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	Cancer					Diabetes	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	Heart Disease	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea under 2 years	Appendicitis	Other Digestive Diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	Suicide	Road Traffic Accidents	Other Violent Causes	All other Causes	
																	Of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M)	Of Buccal Cavity and Uterus (F)	Of Stomach and Duodenum	Of Breast	Of all other Sites																					
Cannock	475	6	204	18	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	4	—	1	1	4	4	4	3	17	1	39	35	2	10	7	2	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	2	4	7	2	3	4	39
Cheadle	684	18	333	19	—	1	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	1	2	1	4	13	5	30	5	30	120	13	19	4	—	—	3	1	6	11	—	—	5	9	5	9	23			
Leek ...	300	6	183	10	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	16	1	33	65	2	4	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	3	4	2	1	11	
Lichfield	736	20	343	32	—	1	—	—	1	11	3	2	1	1	2	—	2	5	5	28	4	39	91	16	24	11	6	—	4	2	6	6	1	—	5	13	3	6	6	38		
Newcastle	340	11	200	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	3	1	—	1	1	3	2	14	5	19	55	4	6	4	4	—	—	1	—	6	19	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	34	
Seisdon	400	9	213	9	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	6	6	27	1	12	57	1	13	11	4	4	—	—	1	6	6	—	1	2	4	1	3	6	31	
Stafford	284	13	156	9	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	—	—	4	2	4	16	—	16	45	7	9	2	—	2	—	—	1	5	5	1	2	4	2	4	2	3	8	
Stone ...	292	6	165	11	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	3	4	27	1	12	41	8	8	3	1	—	—	1	1	8	3	—	1	—	4	4	4	4	18	
Tutbury	267	12	169	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	3	3	—	21	1	18	52	5	7	7	1	1	1	—	2	2	4	—	6	2	2	6	21			
Uttoxeter	175	1	109	11	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	2	—	4	2	2	12	—	8	25	4	3	2	1	2	—	—	4	2	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	22		
Totals	3953	102	2075	138	—	2	—	4	3	55	13	7	17	7	7	3	26	47	37	208	19	226	586	62	103	60	19	13	12	6	45	65	2	8	31	51	15	30	41	245		

Table showing the number of cases of certain Infectious Diseases notified in each sanitary area during the year ended 31st December, 1947, and the Attack-Rates per 1,000 of the population.

URBAN.

District	Estimated Population 1947 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases	Polio-myelitis Cases	Encephalitis Lethargica Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate					
Aldridge ...	28,930	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	1.49	59	2.04	3	0.10	2	0.07	432	14.93	29	1.00	—	—	1	1	—
Amblecote ...	2,988	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.67	—	—	4	1.34	—	—	24	8.03	1	0.33	—	—	1	—	—
Biddulph ...	10,690	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	5.80	25	2.34	—	—	8	0.75	169	15.81	24	2.25	—	—	1	1	—
Bilston ...	31,710	27	0.85	—	—	—	—	76	2.40	74	2.33	3	0.09	2	0.06	375	11.83	47	1.48	2	0.06	1	1	—
Brierley Hill...	47,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	1.53	58	1.23	22	0.47	16	0.34	710	15.09	45	0.96	4	0.08	—	2	—
Brownhills ...	21,270	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	1.65	42	1.97	—	—	8	0.38	376	17.68	33	1.55	—	—	2	—	—
Cannock ...	39,730	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	1.13	102	2.57	2	0.05	3	0.08	367	9.24	9	0.23	4	0.10	4	3	—
Coseley ...	32,210	4	0.12	—	—	—	—	90	2.79	63	1.96	18	0.56	8	0.25	583	18.10	64	1.99	1	0.03	—	2	—
Darlaston ...	21,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	2.60	51	2.41	17	0.80	1	0.05	311	14.72	16	0.76	3	0.14	1	4	—
Kidsgrove ...	14,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1.42	30	2.03	—	—	3	0.20	164	11.08	12	0.81	—	—	1	—	—
Leek ...	18,690	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	1.61	45	2.41	2	0.11	1	0.05	221	11.82	9	0.48	—	—	1	1	—
Lichfield ...	9,816	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	0.92	—	—	1	0.10	3	0.31	129	13.13	1	0.10	11	1.12	—	11	—
Newcastle ...	68,390	—	—	—	—	—	—	244	3.57	61	0.89	12	0.18	7	0.10	785	11.48	34	0.50	2	0.03	2	14	—

URBAN—continued.

District	Estimated Population 1947 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases	Poliomylitis Cases	Encephalitis Lethargica Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate			
Rowley Regis	47,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	0.67	59	1.23	20	0.42	—	—	309	6.47	7	0.15	3	0.06	2	6	—
Rugeley ...	8,164	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0.98	17	2.08	3	0.37	—	—	69	8.45	4	0.49	—	—	3	5	—
Sedgley ...	21,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	3.67	12	0.55	3	0.14	3	0.14	165	7.57	18	0.83	1	0.05	—	—	—
Stafford ...	35,580	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	1.94	126	3.54	4	0.11	4	0.11	602	16.92	26	0.73	6	0.17	1	2	—
Stone ...	7,612	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	2.23	90	11.82	2	0.26	—	—	87	11.43	1	0.13	—	—	—	1	—
Tamworth ...	12,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.24	50	4.00	—	—	3	0.24	122	9.77	21	1.68	1	0.08	—	2	—
Tettenhall ...	7,156	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2.65	5	0.70	1	0.14	2	0.28	87	12.16	5	0.70	—	—	—	2	—
Tipton ...	38,180	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	1.41	86	2.25	8	0.21	5	0.13	554	14.51	30	0.79	—	—	2	5	—
Uttoxeter ...	6,964	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1.72	—	—	—	—	3	0.43	89	12.78	—	—	1	0.14	1	—	—
Wednesbury ...	33,690	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	2.17	92	2.73	11	0.33	2	0.06	440	13.06	60	1.78	1	0.03	—	2	—
Wednesfield ...	16,410	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	3.23	28	1.71	14	0.85	4	0.24	204	12.43	60	3.66	2	0.12	—	3	—
Willenhall ...	29,880	1	0.03	—	—	—	—	56	1.87	46	1.54	10	0.33	3	0.10	176	5.89	19	0.64	1	0.03	4	1	—

RURAL.

District	Estimated Population 1947 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases	Poliomylitis Cases	Encephalitis Lethargica Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate			
Cannock ...	23,540	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	2.46	61	2.59	5	0.21	5	0.21	338	14.36	24	1.02	1	0.04	—	3	—
Cheadle ...	31,810	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	1.16	50	1.57	—	—	12	0.38	198	6.22	28	0.88	3	0.09	1	7	—
Leek ...	15,960	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0.81	15	0.94	—	—	3	0.19	44	2.76	7	0.44	—	—	1	2	—
Lichfield ...	34,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	1.05	43	1.25	5	0.15	2	0.06	382	11.10	19	0.55	2	0.06	3	7	—
Newcastle ...	16,560	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	2.05	48	2.90	2	0.12	1	0.06	377	22.76	10	0.60	—	—	—	—	—
Seisdon ...	20,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1.01	23	1.11	4	0.19	2	0.10	198	9.53	2	0.10	1	0.05	—	3	—
Stafford ...	15,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	2.31	16	1.05	2	0.13	1	0.07	125	8.24	3	0.20	2	0.13	—	6	—
Stone ...	17,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1.12	28	1.65	—	—	3	0.18	69	4.06	5	0.29	2	0.12	—	2	—
Tutbury ...	13,950	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	4.44	33	2.37	—	—	2	0.14	167	11.97	9	0.65	—	—	—	3	—
Uttoxeter ...	9,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	0.91	18	1.82	—	—	1	0.10	108	10.91	2	0.20	—	—	—	—	—

Table showing Population, Number of Persons per acre, Birth and Death-rates as well as the Death-rates at all ages and among Children under 1 year, and the Death-rates from Zymotic Diseases, Tuberculosis, Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, &c.

URBAN.

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Number of persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality					Per 1,000 of Population											
	Census 1931 of areas as constituted after changes in Boundary	Estimated 1948						Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Per 1,000 live Births	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Nephritis	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	
Aldridge ...	14,446	27,990	3.0	19.9	0.32	7.54	47	—	0.04	—	0.04	—	—	0.32	0.07	1.21	0.43	0.14	0.07	0.21	0.21	—	—	0.43
Amblecote ...	3,099	3,017	4.5	17.6	0.66	11.27	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.32	0.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biddulph ...	8,990	10,750	1.6	18.6	0.37	7.72	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.09	1.40	0.09	0.28	0.19	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.19
Bilston ...	31,321	32,720	17.5	20.6	0.52	8.68	43	—	—	—	0.03	—	10.4	0.76	0.12	1.19	0.61	0.55	0.09	0.28	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.15
Brierley Hill ...	44,671	48,250	8.1	19.2	0.56	9.64	53	—	—	—	—	0.02	4.3	0.56	0.02	1.64	0.68	0.46	0.19	0.19	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.25
Brownhills ...	18,368	21,360	3.4	18.4	0.84	8.89	41	—	—	—	0.05	—	2.5	0.23	0.05	1.17	0.47	0.33	0.28	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.47
Cannock ...	35,300	40,590	5.0	20.5	0.71	9.48	42	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	2.4	0.25	0.07	1.13	0.49	0.57	0.12	0.22	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Coseley ...	25,137	33,020	10.0	18.6	0.58	8.72	42	—	—	—	0.03	0.06	6.5	0.73	0.03	1.30	0.91	0.39	0.06	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.12
Darlaston ...	20,053	21,590	14.1	18.2	0.42	9.26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.11	0.09	1.34	0.88	0.28	—	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.19
Kidsgrove ...	14,940	15,410	3.8	21.5	0.32	10.25	42	—	0.13	—	0.06	—	—	0.32	0.13	1.23	0.78	0.26	0.19	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.45
Leek ...	19,442	19,470	4.5	20.0	0.62	11.92	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.31	0.05	1.85	1.03	0.31	0.05	0.21	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.36
Lichfield ...	8,574	10,170	2.8	20.5	0.29	10.91	38	—	—	—	—	—	9.6	0.49	—	1.28	0.88	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.20
Newcastle ...	54,739	69,310	7.8	18.3	0.52	9.90	32	—	—	—	0.01	0.03	1.6	0.38	0.06	1.72	0.53	0.35	0.10	0.35	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.22

Deaths occurring during the year 1948 classified according to Diseases and Localities, together with Births occurring during the year.

URBAN.

District	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Syphilitic Diseases	Influenza	Measles	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	Cancer				Diabetes	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	Heart Disease	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea under 2 years	Appendicitis	Other Digestive Diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	Suicide	Road Traffic Accidents	Other Violent Causes	All other Causes		
																	Of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M)	Of Stomach and Duodenum	Of Breast	Of all other Sites																						
Aldridge	556	9	211	26	—	—	—	1	—	9	2	—	9	1	—	—	1	2	5	4	23	1	15	49	4	12	4	2	3	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	6	12	4	3	9	22
Amblecote	53	2	34	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	11	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Biddulph	200	4	83	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	9	1	8	23	3	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	3	2	—	1	3	8		
Bilston	674	17	284	29	—	—	—	1	—	25	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	3	22	6	33	65	4	20	18	3	—	—	7	—	6	9	—	1	7	5	4	1	5	20	
Brierley Hill	926	27	465	49	—	—	—	—	1	27	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	8	16	11	44	6	50	82	13	33	22	9	4	4	2	6	9	—	2	16	12	2	2	12	67	
Brownhills	393	18	190	16	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	7	1	15	1	24	60	5	10	7	6	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	2	10	—	3	5	14	
Cannock	834	29	385	35	—	1	—	1	1	10	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	13	4	25	5	40	96	23	20	23	5	4	2	3	10	9	—	2	12	12	2	3	7	42	
Coseley	615	19	288	26	—	—	—	1	2	24	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	9	6	24	7	25	54	5	30	13	2	1	4	—	7	10	—	—	10	4	5	2	8	28	
Darlaston	392	9	200	10	—	—	—	—	—	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	2	18	—	13	49	8	19	6	—	1	—	1	3	1	1	4	5	1	6	27			
Kidsgrove	331	5	158	14	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	3	12	1	11	47	6	12	4	3	3	—	—	4	1	—	2	7	1	1	5	21		
Leek	390	12	232	19	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	22	—	21	89	3	20	6	1	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	6	7	2	1	6	18	
Lichfield	208	3	111	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	8	1	7	30	7	9	2	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	5	2	—	—	2	23		
Newcastle	1267	36	686	40	—	—	—	1	2	26	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	26	11	79	4	82	184	28	37	24	7	2	2	1	20	24	1	2	13	15	6	2	24	56	

URBAN—continued.

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Number of persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality					Per 1,000 of Population														
	Census 1931 of areas as constituted after changes in Boundary	Estimated 1948						Per 1,000 of Population				Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Per 1,000 live Births	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Nephritis	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases
Rowley Regis	12.8	18.7	0.37	9.83	29	—	—	—	—	0.06	2.2	0.57	0.04	1.59	0.67	0.18	0.10	0.18	0.10	0.18	0.10	0.37		
Rugeley	2.9	17.8	0.60	10.46	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.48	0.12	1.92	0.48	0.84	0.36	0.12	0.24	0.12	0.24	—		
Sedgley	5.6	16.7	0.60	8.54	36	—	—	—	0.09	—	—	0.46	—	1.25	0.60	0.05	0.09	0.23	0.28	0.09	0.28	0.09		
Stafford	7.4	18.3	0.61	9.19	28	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	1.5	0.24	0.03	1.38	0.43	0.27	0.08	0.21	0.19	0.11	0.19	0.11		
Stone	4.8	17.7	0.77	9.76	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.13	—	1.28	0.64	0.26	—	0.39	—	0.13	—	0.13		
Tamworth	4.8	16.8	0.54	10.67	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.46	0.08	1.84	0.38	0.69	0.15	0.46	0.31	0.23	0.31	0.23		
Tettenhall...	3.0	18.1	0.67	10.14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.13	—	1.20	—	1.13	—	0.53	—	0.13	—	0.13		
Tipton	17.8	20.9	0.52	10.39	55	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	0.75	0.13	1.61	1.01	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.47	0.28	0.28	0.28		
Uttoxeter	2.2	20.3	1.24	12.36	88	—	0.14	—	0.14	—	20.3	0.27	0.14	2.47	0.96	0.27	—	0.27	0.41	0.27	0.41	0.27		
Wednesbury	17.0	20.2	0.41	10.79	46	—	—	—	—	0.03	4.3	0.73	0.17	2.03	0.73	0.26	0.03	0.32	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.29		
Wednesfield	6.7	20.8	0.18	8.19	52	—	—	—	0.06	—	8.6	0.48	—	1.31	0.30	0.54	0.24	0.18	0.12	0.48	0.48	0.48		
Willenhall	10.8	20.8	0.49	9.41	44	—	—	—	—	—	9.4	0.82	0.10	1.47	0.85	0.52	0.03	0.10	0.23	0.33	0.33	0.33		
Totals and Averages	6.3	19.3	0.52	9.59	41	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	3.7	0.50	0.07	1.50	0.64	0.34	0.11	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.26		
126 larger towns in England	—	20.0	0.52	11.6	39	0.00	—	—	0.02	0.00	4.5	—	—	—	—	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	—		
148 smaller towns, resident Population 25,000–50,000	—	19.2	0.43	10.7	32	0.00	—	—	0.02	0.00	2.1	—	—	—	—	0.36	—	—	—	—	—	—		

URBAN—continued.

DISTRICT	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Syphilitic Diseases	Influenza	Measles	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	Cancer				Diabetes	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	Heart Disease	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea under 2 years	Appendicitis	Other Digestive Diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	Suicide	Road Traffic Accidents	Other Violent Causes	All other Causes		
																	Of Buccal Cavity and Esophagus (M)	Of Stomach and Duodenum	Of Breast	Of all other Sites																						
Rowley Regis...	917	18	483	27	—	—	—	—	3	28	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	16	5	52	3	46	142	16	33	9	5	2	2	2	9	9	—	1	5	18	5	6	8	49	
Rugeley ...	148	5	87	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	13	—	11	15	2	4	7	3	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	1	1	2	13	
Sedgley ...	362	13	185	13	—	—	—	2	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	16	2	17	60	1	13	1	2	2	—	—	2	5	—	1	6	2	—	2	7	22	
Stafford ...	686	23	345	19	1	—	—	—	—	9	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	7	4	37	1	40	119	17	16	10	3	5	1	—	3	8	—	1	7	4	6	9	6	22	
Stone ...	138	6	76	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	4	—	6	31	2	5	2	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	7
Tamworth ...	219	7	139	10	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	15	—	18	28	5	5	9	2	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	3	2	1	3	20	
Tettenhall ...	136	5	76	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	—	9	24	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	17	
Tipton ...	806	20	401	44	—	1	—	—	—	29	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	8	12	6	36	3	39	70	10	39	8	7	2	5	1	5	6	—	—	18	11	7	3	12	55	
Uttoxeter ...	148	9	90	13	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	12	—	10	25	1	7	2	—	1	3	—	2	2	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	8	
Wednesbury ...	696	14	372	32	—	1	—	4	1	25	6	—	3	—	—	—	1	8	9	4	49	1	28	65	11	25	9	1	4	3	—	12	11	—	—	9	10	4	5	4	59	
Wednesfield ...	348	3	137	18	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	3	11	1	13	27	6	5	9	4	1	3	1	1	3	—	—	2	8	2	1	2	17	
Willenhall ...	637	15	288	28	—	—	—	—	—	25	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	3	22	—	13	50	10	26	16	1	4	6	—	3	3	—	—	7	10	4	1	9	50	
Totals ...	12080	328	6006	500	1	3	—	15	10	315	42	8	30	5	1	3	77	187	94	579	44	586	1495	192	403	215	69	47	45	13	112	140	1	12	146	162	66	49	152	687		

RURAL.

District	Population at all ages		Mean Area per Person in acres	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality					Per 1,000 of Population															
	Census 1931 of areas as constituted after changes in Boundary	Estimated 1948						Per 1,000 of Population					Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Per 1,000 live Births	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Nephritis	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases
Cannock	36	—	—	—	0.08	—	2.3	0.38	0.04	1.66	1.06	0.30	0.04	0.21	0.04	0.38						
Cheadle	21	—	—	—	0.03	—	3.8	0.41	0.03	1.47	0.47	0.16	0.06	0.16	0.03	0.22						
Leek	31	—	—	—	0.06	—	7.0	0.30	0.06	1.86	0.42	0.30	0.18	—	0.12	0.36						
Lichfield	38	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	0.23	0.09	1.25	0.41	0.50	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.17						
Newcastle	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.48	0.06	2.04	0.18	0.30	0.18	0.54	—	0.30						
Seisdon	31	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	0.46	—	1.10	0.46	0.23	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.28						
Stafford	29	—	—	—	0.07	—	11.0	0.33	—	1.32	0.46	0.33	0.20	0.07	—	0.33						
Stone	38	—	0.06	—	—	—	3.8	0.06	—	1.27	0.29	0.46	0.06	0.12	0.17	0.12						
Tutbury	22	—	—	—	0.07	—	—	0.28	0.07	1.66	0.83	0.28	0.21	0.21	0.14	0.14						
Uttoxeter	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.19	0.19	1.77	0.37	0.47	0.19	0.56	0.09	0.09						
Totals and Averages	31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	3.4	0.32	0.05	1.50	0.50	0.33	0.14	0.20	0.10	0.24						

RURAL.

District	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Syphilitic Diseases	Influenza	Measles	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	Cancer				Diabetes	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	Heart Disease	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea under 2 years	Appendicitis	Other Digestive Diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	Suicide	Road Traffic Accidents	Other Violent Causes	All other Causes		
																	Of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M)	Of Stomach and Duodenum	Of Breast	Of all other Sites																						
Cannock	442	16	251	16	—	1	—	2	—	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	8	3	25	2	21	57	6	25	7	1	—	1	1	10	5	—	1	1	9	5	—	6	40	
Cheadle	529	14	291	11	—	—	—	1	—	13	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	5	24	2	37	86	15	15	5	2	1	2	1	8	5	—	1	1	7	2	2	3	32	
Leek ...	287	6	194	9	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	22	2	21	65	6	7	5	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	6	2	3	4	19	
Lichfield	612	21	313	23	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	9	2	29	1	34	92	5	14	17	7	3	2	1	7	5	1	2	7	6	4	6	6	38	
Newcastle	275	6	189	10	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	25	1	27	57	5	3	5	3	1	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	5	1	1	6	20	
Seisdon	358	5	196	11	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	13	1	18	61	3	10	5	3	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	3	6	4	1	7	30
Stafford	273	12	138	8	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	15	1	11	46	2	7	5	3	2	3	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	5	1	2	5	12
Stone ...	266	3	136	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	7	3	9	—	15	46	3	5	8	1	1	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	3	2	3	2	1	15
Tutbury	279	9	163	6	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	18	2	19	53	3	12	4	3	3	—	1	—	3	—	2	2	2	1	1	6	16	
Uttoxeter	180	7	115	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	3	3	10	2	12	35	4	4	5	2	—	—	—	3	6	—	1	1	1	—	2	11		
Totals	3501	99	1986	109	—	2	—	6	—	65	10	5	9	1	1	—	—	25	57	31	190	14	215	598	52	102	66	28	13	12	5	39	40	1	9	20	49	24	18	46	233	

Table showing the number of cases of certain Infectious Diseases notified in each sanitary area during the year ended 31st December, 1948, and the Attack-Rates per 1,000 of the population.

URBAN.

District	Estimated Population 1948 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para-Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases	Poliomyelitis Cases	Encephalitis Lethargica Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate			
Aldridge ...	27,990	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	4.79	65	2.32	1	0.04	5	0.18	335	11.97	30	1.07	—	—	—	1	—
Amblecote ...	3,017	—	—	—	—	1	0.33	14	4.64	1	0.33	—	—	—	—	6	1.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biddulph ...	10,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	9.49	76	7.07	—	—	8	0.74	218	20.28	19	1.77	1	0.09	—	—	—
Bilston ...	32,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	4.13	144	4.40	5	0.15	9	0.28	265	8.10	65	1.99	4	0.12	—	—	—
Brierley Hill...	48,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	2.55	168	3.48	17	0.35	3	0.06	195	4.04	21	0.44	1	0.02	—	1	—
Brownhills ...	21,360	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	4.21	147	6.88	—	—	6	0.28	300	14.04	26	1.22	1	0.05	1	1	—
Cannock ...	40,590	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	2.59	54	1.33	4	0.10	3	0.07	74	1.82	19	0.47	2	0.05	—	1	—
Coseley ...	33,020	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	6.12	180	5.45	26	0.79	10	0.30	183	5.54	54	1.64	—	—	—	1	—
Darlaston ...	21,590	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	2.45	29	1.34	6	0.28	1	0.05	156	7.22	10	0.46	3	0.14	—	1	—
Kidsgrove ...	15,410	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	2.47	49	3.18	3	0.19	3	0.19	166	10.77	8	0.52	—	—	1	—	—
Leek ...	19,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0.51	58	2.98	—	—	2	0.10	177	0.09	15	0.77	—	—	—	—	—
Lichfield ...	10,170	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1.28	17	1.67	2	0.20	2	0.20	29	2.85	2	0.20	10	0.98	1	1	—
Newcastle ...	69,310	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	2.52	93	1.34	7	0.10	1	0.01	265	3.82	26	0.38	3	0.04	1	3	—

URBAN—continued.

District	Estimated Population 1948 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases	Polio-myelitis Cases	Encephalitis Lethargica Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate					
Rowley Regis	49,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	1.28	44	0.90	18	0.37	2	0.04	358	7.29	2	0.04	—	—	—	—	—
Rugeley ...	8,321	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	5.17	3	0.36	1	0.12	—	—	—
Sedgley ...	21,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	3.51	100	4.62	—	—	26	1.20	79	3.65	24	1.11	—	—	—	—	—
Stafford ...	37,560	—	—	1	0.03	—	—	164	4.37	156	4.15	—	—	6	0.16	168	4.47	28	0.75	4	0.11	—	1	—
Stone ...	7,790	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	2.82	8	1.03	—	—	—	—	61	7.83	2	0.26	—	—	—	—	—
Tamworth ...	13,030	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.15	38	2.92	—	—	2	0.15	79	6.06	13	1.00	—	—	—	—	—
Tettenhall ...	7,492	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	2.40	54	7.21	—	—	1	0.13	30	4.00	7	0.93	—	—	—	—	—
Tipton ...	38,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	1.92	49	1.27	6	0.16	8	0.21	319	8.26	24	0.62	—	—	—	—	—
Uttoxeter ...	7,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1.10	40	5.49	—	—	4	0.55	22	3.02	—	—	2	0.27	—	—	—
Wednesbury ...	34,460	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	2.70	148	4.29	6	0.17	8	0.23	211	6.12	37	1.07	—	—	—	1	—
Wednesfield ...	16,730	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	4.78	55	3.29	3	0.18	6	0.36	147	8.79	25	1.49	—	—	—	2	—
Willenhall ...	30,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	3.27	123	4.02	10	0.33	8	0.26	277	9.05	15	0.49	—	—	—	1	—

RURAL.

District	Estimated Population 1948 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases	Polionmyelitis Cases	Encephalitis Lethargica Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate					
Cannock ...	23,550	—	—	—	—	1	0.04	99	4.20	162	6.88	2	0.08	8	0.34	179	7.60	12	0.51	—	—	—	2	—
Cheadle ...	31,980	—	—	—	—	1	0.03	25	0.78	125	3.91	1	0.03	10	0.31	240	7.50	41	1.28	2	0.06	1	—	—
Leek ...	16,670	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	2.64	38	2.28	3	0.18	—	—	94	5.64	6	0.36	1	0.06	3	1	—
Lichfield ...	34,340	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	1.02	83	2.42	3	0.09	4	0.12	147	4.28	20	0.58	2	0.06	—	1	—
Newcastle ...	16,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.42	96	5.77	1	0.06	2	0.12	152	9.13	1	0.06	1	0.06	—	—	—
Seisdon ...	21,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	1.88	128	5.87	1	0.05	1	0.05	93	4.27	15	0.69	—	—	—	—	—
Stafford ...	15,170	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	3.63	53	3.49	—	—	3	0.20	115	7.58	2	0.13	1	0.07	—	—	—
Stone ...	17,330	—	—	—	—	1	0.06	21	1.21	18	1.04	—	—	1	0.06	67	3.87	10	0.58	1	0.06	—	1	1
Tutbury ...	14,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	1.80	37	2.57	—	—	4	0.28	98	6.80	10	0.69	1	0.07	—	—	—
Uttoxeter ...	10,710	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	4.67	36	3.36	—	—	2	0.19	121	11.30	3	0.28	—	—	—	1	—